HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 106— BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 6 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA * ..	10,940
21 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA * ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6thAug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 430
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7 952
3rdSept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,575

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR I HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation ..... will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441
7th July	DUMANA ..	8,427
21st ,,	MERKARA ..	8,285

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
28th May	ALIPORE ..	China & Japan
7th June	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
4thMay	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
6th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
11th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.		Departure	
Genoa Maru ..	6785	21	April	7	May
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30	,,	12	,,
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15	May.	28	,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19	,,	2	June
Seiyo Maru ..	6500	30	,,	12	,,

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru..	27th April.	10th May
Honolulu Maru..	12th May	25th ,,
Kifunezan Maru No. 2.	19th ,,	2nd June
Indo Maru ..	27th ,,	5th ,,
Celebes Maru ..	8th June	20th ,,

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 358.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc;) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation .	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1924	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME
OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1927.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 AND A POLICY OF Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.
For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY

"A Cheerful Friend is like a Sunny Day that Sheds brightness all around."

KAMSHASTRA

A BOOK OF 150 PAGES.

Is a Cheerful Friend of the suffering humanity throwing open all the gates, leading to health and longevity—Sent gratis and post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in, or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occurs in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office. Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Influential and energetic CHIEF AGENTS AND DIST[illegible] SUPERINTENDENTS for unrepresented Provinces and Districts throughout India, Burmah and Ceylon on MONTHLY REMUNERATION OF RS. 500/- AND RS 250/- respectively subject to increment according to the capabilities. Security and good reference essential. For terms and prospectuses, please apply with one anna postage stamp to THE CHIEF ORGANIZER, "ALL-INDIA MUTUAL AID AND POOR HOUSES ASSOCIATION, LTD., Mysore" (S. India).

A R217

WANTED—AGENTS in Bengal and Bombay Presidencies to canvas orders for Mica chimneys. Brilliant prospects. Terms on application with an anna stamp to G. KOTHANDAPANI NAIDU, General Merchant, Gudur, Nellore Dist.

A R202

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER for (Opening) a New Match Factory. See OOMER AHMED DHORAJIWALA, 99, Bhadari Street, Chukla, Bombay 3.

A R223

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—Experienced CANVASSERS to push the sale of our hosiery goods and cloth on pay and Commission basis. For particulars, please write to the MANAGER. IDEAL HOSIERY WORKS, Ludhiana.

A R21.

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs 50/- Pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, 2911, SARANGPUR, AHMEDABAD.

A R172

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Wodows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An ENGINEER, capable of erecting and working an Uniflow Engine 100 H. P. (maker Grant Ritchi Kilmarnock) in a Pottery Works, having four pipe mills, one brick machine, one mixer, five Grinding mechines, two cylinders, two Elevators and one Winch machine and other small machineries. European preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to:—SETH JAMNADASS, Bankers, Zamindars, &c. JUBBULPORE.

A 28483

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED —By old established British life office. Liberal commission terms offered. Apply P. O. Box 763, Bombay.

A 28527

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One EXPERT OIL ENGINE FITTER. Pay Rs. 45/- monthly. Free quarters. Apply Box No. 1361 advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R210

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TEACHER to teach Shorthand, Book-keeping, Typewriting, etc, apply with testimonials mentioning age, experience and minimum pay acceptable. B. Com. preferred. Personal interview essential. PURISON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Ludhiana.

A 28528

WANTED.—Hundred Matriculates, fifty B.A., and F.A., thirty Doctors, fifty Typists, Stenographers and 20 Overseers and Sub-Overseers, searching employments etc. For terms send two half anna stamps to BHATNAGAR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Bareilly.

R214

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—BUNGALOW with compound and Garage, near Mahalaxmi Temple. Apply SHILOTRI BANK, Ltd. Bombay.

C 28525

TO LET—Self-contained FLAT, three rooms, bath, modern convenience. Apply Capt. RANADAY, Thakordwar.

C R221

EDUCATIONAL.

MONTESSORI STUDENTS—The Montessori training courses will commence from the 1st of July, 1927. Pupils desirous to be admitted may communicate with the undersigned. N. K. BHAT, Principal, D. V. B. Bhavan, Bhavnagar, Daxinamurti, Bhavan, Bhavnagar. 3rd May, 1927.

M 28529

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION P. O. Junnar, POONA.

M. 97.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams :— "CALHOTEL."

PROFESSION.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

P 28194B

WHITE LEPROSY (Leucoderma) WHITE PATCHES completely cured in a month by our harmless true remedies Electuary for internal use and oil for external if not price refunder, price both together Rs. 7/. TIBBI MEDICAL WORKS No. 3, Darbhanga.

R175

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WHITE PIQUES (ENGLISH.)

A perfect washing material, 28" wide. Ideal for Tennis Wear. Exceptional value at Re. 1 per yard. Send for patterns.

TENNIS SCREENS.

Size 60' x 9'—Made of specially selected dark blue Kakomi Materials strengthened by cross bands of newar. Fitted with "S" shaped hooks and eyelets. Rs. 136 per pair. Delivery charges extra. Poles not supplied.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Send for the free illustrated Catalogue of Kakomi Manufactures, embracing Cotton Materials of every description—Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Dosooti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries, Tents, etc.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

K4

INCREASE YOUR FORTUNE—Avoid losses, succeed in speculation and make your business prosperous and lucrative by wearing our DHANADA TALISMAN, Price Rs. 5/. Apply to:—The PROPRIETOR, KLINNA NILAYAM, Arakandanallur, Post South Arcot District.

P R200

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Ideal for outdoor wear. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills giving excellent service. Wash splendidly. In two shades of Khaki.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14 each or 3 for Rs. 8|10.
Shorts from Rs. 3|6 each or 3 for Rs. 10.

SIX KAKOMI TOWELS FOR Rs. 12|12.

Two Turkish Bath Towels (68" x 36") and four Turkish Hand Towels (45" x 24") with striped ends. Very absorbent, giving splendid wear.

KAKOMI BATH MATS.

Thick absorbent Turkish Bath Mats with blue stripes, knotted fringes or hemmed edges.

Unbleached 36" x 28" Rs. 1|15 each.
Bleached 36" x 25" Rs. 2|3 each.

KAKOMI SPORTS COATS.

Ready made of Kakomi Material. Guaranteed for wear. Will wash perfectly. Per Coat as follows:—(up to 40" chest) Suiting Drill Rs. 8|14, Alipore Drill Rs. 9|4, Cotton Tweed Rs. 9. 3 Coats 6-1|4 per cent. discount. 6 Coats 12-1|2 per cent. discount. Samples on request.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

A soft strong material of good texture, ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas etc., washes well. From As. 8|6 to As. 9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from As. 10|3 to As. 11|6 per yard. Samples on request.

Packing and postage free.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

K3

"HONEY, pure and fresh in 2 lb. tins white 2/-, yellow 1/8/- per tin.

Chaplis with leather Socks from Rs. 3/12/- to Rs. 6/- per pair.

Postage and packing extra. M. S. MALIK & CO., Genl. Merchants. Chamba, Via Dalhousie, PUNJAB.

T R215

ENGLISH GABARDINE.

In six shades. Ideal for light weight suits and ladies costumes. 54" wide. Rs. 8|14 per yard. Patterns free on request.

KAKOMI FLANNELETTE DUSTERS.

Soft and durable. Ideal for all polishing purposes at Rs. 2|12 per doz. In two colours —Yellow for polishing furniture, Blue for Silver. Packing and postage free to any part of India.

PYJAMAS.

Made of Kakomi Longeloths and Twills—Wear and wash perfectly. 3 Suits—White Twill or Longeloth Rs. 14|4 or six Suits for Rs. 28. 3 Suits—Striped Twill Rs. 17|4 or 6 Suits for Rs. 34. Sizes up to 40" chest. Postage and packing free. Samples on request.

SUMMER SUITS.

Ready made of excellent Kakomi Materials. Just the suit for office and every day wear. Coat and Trousers. Per Suit as follows:—Alipore Drill Rs. 9|12, Suiting Drill Rs. 9|4, Cotton Tweeds Rs. 10|12, Holland Rs. 8|8, Cotton Coating Rs. 9|14, 3 Suits 6-1|4 per cent. discount. 6 Suits 12-1|2 per cent. discount. Up to 40" chest. Packing and postage free. Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

K2

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No, 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of 5TH HARBOUR MASTER at the Port of Madras. Candidates for the appointment must supply the following information:—

(1) Record of Sea service.
(2) Copies of testimonials.
(3) Whether married or single.
(4) Age.
(5) Where educated.
(6) Previous record of service as a Pilot or Harbour Master (if any).
(7) A Medical Certificate as to physical fitness for service in India.

Certificates of competency as Master of a Foreign going ship are essential.

The pay of the appointment is Rs. 775/- per mensem with free quarters, rising on a time-scale to Rs. 1,175/-. The post is pensionable and the leave is broadly governed by the Fundamental Rules.

The successful candidates will be appointed for one year on probation. Applications are to be addressed to the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras, Harbour Office, Madras, and must be received not later than 15th May, 1927.

Full particulars regarding conditions of service will be forwarded to likely applicants.

28510

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHOMED HAJI ALIMAHOMED PATEL, of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, a widower, sand and mortar merchant, residing at Kazi Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

ABOOBAKAR HAJI CASSUM PATEL, of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Kolsa Mohollà, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-eighth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR
for Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 28th day of April, 1927.

Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

28524

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified Station Masters, Goods and Coaching Clerks with certificates. TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, Jamnagar.

N 28523

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON CO., LTD.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Compay will be held at the Registered Office, Hongkong House, at 11.45 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 13th day of May, 1927, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary general business of the Company.

The Share Registers of the Company will be closed from the 4th May to 13th May, both days inclusive.

BURN & CO.
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 4th May 1927.

28521

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Cement Co., Ltd., will be held on TUESDAY, the 31st May, 1927, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House," Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th to 31st May, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents,
The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 29th April 1927.

28526

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT GENERAL STORES YARD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 16th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the General Stores Yard, Parel.

Stores such as W. I. scrap of wire rope latrine taps, traps W. I. scrap of pipes, hammers, augers, hack saw blades, swages, spanners, screw jacks, anvil, vices bench, zinc lining, furniture, W. I. and C. I. scrap, condemned platform weighing machines, C. I. collars of water columns, condemned drilling machines and pumps, gate, street and buffer lamps, carbon electrodes and steam indicator, leather scrap, rubber scrap and tyres copying presses with staples, padlocks, tapes measuring rubber stamps, cocks, spoons, penknives, burners, etc., etc., also one large lot of steel drums (40 gallons capacity).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES OF THE CRESCENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

By order of The Board of The Crescent Insurance Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Mr. Hatambhoy Gulam Husein, Messrs. MISTRY AND CO. Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, the 14th May, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Hummam Street, Fort, as per Article No. 29, 30 and 31 of the Article of Association.

Shares of the Crescent Insurance Co. Ltd., which are in the name of the above party.

Condition of sale—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid at the time of transfer.

MISTRY & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

The Kitchen Slavery becomes Cinema Vamp.

FELIX IN BLUNDERLAND.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME :—6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

ONLY TWO CONCERTS.
A VERITABLE TREAT OF INDIAN THUMRI MUSIC
BY
Miss SUNDERABAI
THE TALENTED MUSICIAN OF POONA.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 7th May at 9.30 p.m.
and
SUNDAY, 8th May at 5-30 p.m.

PLANS AT THE THEATRE.

Prices: Sofas Rs. 25; Stalls Rs. 5; Rs. 4; Rs. 3; Rs. 2; Re. 1; and As. 8. Plus Tax.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD

Presents

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

The most powerful and thrilling Historical Picture in Seven Reels ever produced before by the

MAHARASHTRA FILM CO.

TREASURES OF KALYAN

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:
At 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

STAY ONLY FOR A WEEK!
RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ
Will Stage
In aid of Saraswat Brahmin Samaj
SANSHAYA KALLOL
To-night, Friday, 6th May 1927 at 9-30 P.M.
AT THE
RIPON THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.
Booking Open at the Theatre.
Mr. Raghuvir will Act as "Revatee."
Special Concession to Ladies at Half Rates in any Class.

RED SCOTCH SHINING
GRANITE PILLARS
OF DIFFERENT SIZES
for TEMPLES & PALACES
Ready available from stock.
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 5.

S S Jalavihar, Beatti, Rangoon.
S S Nayina, Fik, Sydney.
S S Umsinga, Lqatt, Delagoabay.
S S Baroda, Maclean, Busreh.
S S Sultania, Miryless, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

May 6.

S S Varsova, Woollatt, Busreh.
S S Skuld, Gabrielson, Bangkok.

LOADING.

May 5.

Steamer Chakla for Busreh.

S S Jalavihar: The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jalavihar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Nayina: The P and O S N Co.'s steamer Nayina arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, with a general cargo.

S S Umsinga: The Grahams T. Co.'s steamer Umsinga, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoabay, with a cargo of coal.

S S Baroda: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Baroda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sultania: The P G S N Co.'s steamer Sultania arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo.

S S Varsova: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varsova, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Skuld: The F F Campbell Co.'s steamer Skuld, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bangkok via Colombo with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P and O S N Co.'s English mail steamed Ranpura will arrive to-day at about 5 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 21st ultimo, a general cargo and about 96 passengers.

EXPORTS.

May 5.

S S Rawalpindi for London:—2 bales carpets, 1 pkg personal effect and 27 pkgs household effects Grindlay and Co., 24 bales hemp Ravenia Bros., 16 bdles carpets F Ismailoff, 61 cases bristles A W S Wise and Co., 3 bdles leapord skins H A M Sawal, 300 cwt kangaseed and 200 cwt peas white E Dammer and Co., 3 bdles carpets A Rahimanmedioff, 23 bales hemp K H Lukmanjee, 22 bales wool raw C Ghaushamdas, 12 bales cow hides and calves skins H B Ramjee and Co., 1 bdle woollen mats F Hajioff, 1 bdle woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 4 bdles fox skins H A M Sawal, 10 tons turmeric Pohoomall Bros., 2 bdles carpets H Habibullahoff, 2 bales sing, cow and fox skins, 12 bales jackal skins, 6 bales fox skins, 5 bales sawacha skins, 9 bales Afghan fox skins, 3 bales nundas, 15 bales empty cylinders, 1 pkg woollen carpets, 6 pkgs wearing apparel, sewing machines, books and curiors, and 3 cases cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 13 bales cow hides and 2 bales cow, calf hides M H Ladha, 52 bales wool raw V Oomersey, 22 bales goat hair T P Vello Mistry, 13 bales cow hides H N H Eisa.

For Constantinople: 1 bdle carpets and embroidered apparel H A Aminoff.

S S Clan Malcom for Dunkirk: 250 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Nassilia for Liverpool: 31 bales wool raw Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 1000 cwt myrabollams N Poonjasait and Sons, 2000 cwt myrabollams Amin and Sons, 1000 cwt myrabollams K Megjee, 100 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co., 50 bales wool raw M Nissim and Co., 250 bales wool raw David Sassoon and Co.

For Glasgow: 2000 cwt myrabollams Amin and Sons, 20 tons planks Meckenzie Ltd., 2000 cwt linseed oil cakes J Paramanand.

For Marseilles: 1000 cwt lantiles E D Sassoon and Co., 192 cwt gum karaya N Muljee and Co., 5000 cwt groundnuts and 200 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros.

S S Gharinda for Sydney: 2 bales carpets M M and Co.

S S Trifels for Hamburg: 55 bales raw cotton James Finlay and Co., 1000 cwt poppy seed Ralli Bros., 238 cwt dry cassin L Ebrahimjee, 1000 cwt myrabollams M Bhutta and Co., 165 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 25 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co., 185 bales cotton K Devchand and Co., 220 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp: 150 cwt myrabollams K Megjee.

S S Pilsna for Gottenburg: 110 bales raw cotton K Devchand and Co.

For Trieste: 550 bales raw cotton K Devchand and Co., 385 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 220 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton Co. Ltd., 165 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Saloniki: 100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp: 600 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co., 420 cwt groundnut oil cakes Tamboli and Co.

S S Skuld for Sansfransisco: 2 bales nandas M Thadani and Co.

For Sydney: 189 cwt magnasium chloride M Gulabdas and Co.

IMPORTS.

May 5.

S S Tokoshima Maru from Nagoya. Agents N Y Kaisha.—83 cases porcelain, 65 cases toys, 218 cases glassware, 10 cases dhotty, 106 cases shirting.

From Osaka: 18 cases umbrella sticks, 135 bales and 55 cases cotton yarn, 271 cases cotton shirting, 313 cases glassware, 21 cases lead whistles, 8 cases pearl beads, 8 cases belting, 85 cases glass beads, 35 cases empty glass bottles, 158 cases straw boards, 60 cases enamel ware, 42 cases glass bangles, 10 cases cotton twill.

From Kobe: 225 cks coal tar, 342 cases glass ware, 200 cases glass bangles, 15 cases flannel, 57 cases confection, 17 cases porcelain ware, 20 cases enamelled ware, 25 bales cotton yarn, 15 bales matting, 30 bales issing glass, 8 cases umbrella ware, 35 cases cotton drill 17 cases wooden ware, 6 bales and 5 cases match machinery, 12 cases cotton hoisery, 75 cases and 43 bales cotton shirting, 50 bags glue, 10 cases celluloid toys, 10 cases stationey, 15 cases camphor, 10 cks oxide of iron, 44 cases cotton drill, 10 cases shoe laces, 232 pieces timber, 90 cases silk goods, 25 cases S.P. goods, 10 cases menthal crystal, 5 cases needles.

From Yokohama: 20 cases cotton shirting, 10 cases cotton crape, 104 cases silk goods, 10 cases silk.

From Tokyo: 31 cases rubber toys, 21 cases glass ware.

From Moji: 20 bags yellow beans, 21 cases glass ware.

YOUR TELEPHONE

Make the most of it.
Put it within reach from any point of your Desk.
Keep one hand free for taking down notes, etc. and
keep your Desk absolutely clear of it.
Impossible ! NO.
The CHICAGO "HI-LO" BRACKET will do all and more.

Chicago Telephone and Radio Co.,
175, Hornby Road, Fort,
Post Box No 459, BOMBAY.
Tel grams; "Chiphone." Telephone No. "24963".

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, May 5.

Strong markets have been the order of the day and this has been due chiefly to the flooding of large areas bordering on the Missisippi River. These floods apparently are unprecedented in recent times and we have not the slightest doubt that the damage to the cotton crops in the flooded districts will be very great. As to the extent of that damage, it is quite impossible to estimate, but it is of interest to note that the three States chiefly affected, namely Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi together can produce over 4 1/2 million bales in a good season. It must be remembered that these States are very large and we think that the actual acreage flooded affecting cotton cannot be a very large percentage of the total land comprised in those States. On the whole we are disposed to think that not more than 750,000 to one million bales will be affected by the actual flood damage, assuming that the acreage this year is about the same as it was last. A most important point now is what will be the effect on other parts of the cotton belt The present price is quite an attractive one to cotton farmers, and in many portions of the belt it is still not too late to plant cotton. We think that the price and the flood will cause a large increase in acreage in places where farmers may have been hesitating whether to plant as much as they did last year. To sum up we think that undoubtedly enormous damage has been done, but that a large proportion of that damage may be made up in other parts of the belt, and we hesitate before anticapating much higher prices later on. We think the market has gone up too fast and if weather is favourable for the next month and reports from other parts of the belt are re-assuring the position will be a hollow one and liable to re-act vigorously. We only recommend purchases on re-actions.

The local market is following the rise in the Home markets, although for the past few days there has not been any substantial offtake of Indian cotton. Exporters are again much quister and Mills are only buying in small quantities. The bull side has been encouraged by the very small arrivals of Broach styles into Bombay and the almost entire absence of tenders of Broach. The Dhollera crop is a very late one, and much depends upon its size, still a doubtful proposition. In the event of only a small quantity of Dhollera finding its way to Bombay, parity may be maintained at the current rates for some time. Trading in New Broach is now open and it is being quoted at Rs. 5 on J/August, while D/January Oomras is quoted at Rs. 3 on July.

CONSULTATION FREE ONLY FOR 15 DAYS

AT BOMBAY FROM 1st TO 15th MAY 1927.

by The RENOWNED PULSE SPECIALIST and the FAMOUS PHYSICIAN of the EAST

PANDIT. T. KUPPUSWAMY IYENGAR, Chief Physician, The Tamil Nadu Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Madras. He will READ YOUR PULSE AND TELL YOUR DISEASE WITH AMAZING ACCURACY WITHOUT YOUR INTRODUCTION

AT THE

MODERN HINDU HOTEL,

Ballard Pier, Fort, (Tram Junction) BOMBAY.
Between the Hours 8 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 7 P. M.

GUARANTEED CURE
Cures are guaranteed in all cases of Diabetes, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Asthma, Piles, Female Barreness, Menstrual disorders, Gonorrhoea, Venereals.

The TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, P. O. Box No. 278, MADRAS.

KESARI'S
LODHRA
FOR
LADIES' TROUBLES AND DISORDER.
Big Bot. Rs. 3. Small Re. 1-10.

DONE GOOD.
THE LAST BOTTLE OF LODHRA has done good. Rev. A. Sumitra, to whom I recommended it, writes, it has done good to his wife.

Can be had of all Merchants and from Manufacturers.

KESARI KUTEERAM,
INDIAN CHEMISTS, Etc.,
Egmore, - - - - - MADRAS.
(*Branch* BANGALORE.)

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
May 4.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	„	0 11 3
Century	„	0 11 0
Jacob	„	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 10 6
Apollo	„	0 10 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;		
Standard Mill	Per lb	0 15 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0 14 9
Century 6404-8705	„	0 15 6
Hindustan Mill	„	0 14 9
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 14 9
Phoneix	„	0 15 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 14 6
Maneckji (Patangia)	„	0 14 9
Kaliamardan	„	0 14 9
Daud Sahib	„	0 14 6
Ganga Ghat	„	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	„	0 15 6
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 0
David Mill	„	0 15 6
Apollo Mill	„	0 15 3
Moon Mill	„	0 15 6
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 14 9
Gold Mohor	„	0 14 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	„	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 14 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 14 0
Sakuntala	„	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	„	0 14 0
Globe	„	0 14 0
Rachael	„	0 13 9
Palkhi	„	0 14 6
Maher	„	0 14 6
Kechhwa	„	0 14 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 15 0
Textile	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	1 0 3
Jacob	„	0 15 9
Century	„	1 0 0
Mun Mill	„	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 3
Century	„	1 0 0
Jacob	„	0 14 9
Mun Mill	„	0 15 6
1386 Tata	„	2 12 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	„	3 12 0
Century	„	4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	„	4 1 0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4 3 6
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	„	1 5 0
58000 Kurla	„	8 2 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney	„	7 6 0
Hindustan		7 6 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	„	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 5 0
777 Crescent	„	2 3 0
Apollo David	„	2 3 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix	„	1 2 0
Kohinoor	„	1 2 0
Tata	„	1 2 0

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 4.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
May/June shipment sellers 53.
Rozario, Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
May/June shipment sellers 51/3.
Wheat, Australian.—
May/June shipment sellers 55/6.
Wheat Choice White Karachi.—
May shipment value 55/6.

LINSEED.

London, May 4.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
May/June shipment paid £17:17:6.
Linseed, Calcutta ton.—
June/July shipment sellers £18:
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f. ton—
June/July shipment, Hull paid £16.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
May/June shipment offered £18:12:6.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 4

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£19-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£114-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£48-7/8
Eastern Bank	£6-1/2
Funding Loan 4%	£87-1/4
Conversion Loan	£76-1/2
Indian Loan 5 1/2%	£103
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£58
Indian Stock 3% Sterling Loan	£60-3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loan	£71
Consols	£55
War Loan 5%	£100-3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£91-3/8

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 4.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt.—
May/Aug delivery sellers 32.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery sellers. 33/3.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, May 4.

For the week ending 29th April 1927. With reference to our Circular dated Bombay, the 2nd instant, please read the figure of "Receipts at U.S. Ports, this season, as 12,256,000, instead of 14,317,000 bales.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 4.

T T Berlin on London 20.50 1/4.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.14 1/4.
T T Brussels on London 34.95.
T T Madrid on London 27.41
T T Milan on London 92.25.
T T Berne on London 25.26.
T T Paris on London 124.02.
T T London on Prague 164.06.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 4.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 7/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3 11/1 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 3 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bils, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 5.

Ready Prices have improved by about 2 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs 16/5 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11/6 per FBH.
Shipment March sh 17/6 per cwt FBH.
Shpit. April sh 17/2 per cwt FBH.
Shpt. June sh 16/6 per cwt FBH.
Shpit. July-Aug-Sept sh 16/3 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo-Nov-Dec sh 16/7 p. c. FBH.
Jamnagar C. I. F.:—
Shipt. April sh 17/6 p. c. FBH.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/8 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Mrch sh. 17/ p. c. FBH.
Tone:—Steady.

WHEAT & SEEDS

MUKTSAR, May 3.

Wheat Har	4 9 9
Wheat Bhadon	4 12 0
Wheat Asuj	4 13 0
Gram Jeth	3 2 6
Gram Har	3 10 0
Gram Asuj	3 14 0
Barley Jeth	3 5 3
Rapeseeds Baisakh	7 11 0
Rapeseeds Jeth	7 11 3
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8 4 6
Cottonseeds Jeth	3 14 6
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4 4 0

READY.

New Wheat 4/12 to 5/10, New Gram 3/8 to 3/11, New Barley 3/5/9, Rapeseeds 7/6 to 7/11, Cottonseeds 3/15/.

Market arrival.

Wheat 750 mds. Gram 500 mds. Barley 400 mds. Rapeseeds 250 mds.

Market condition:—

Barley rather too strong.

Gram Market fluctuating one pice to one anna and other commodities are steady.

Your Smile and Your Teeth

Simple New Dental Method Restores Cloudy Teeth to Gleaming Whiteness

THANKS to modern dental science, it's been found that teeth seldom are naturally off color. Most often they are simply coated with a dingy film which ordinary dentifrices do not successfully clear off. That's why brushing has failed you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you'll feel that film now — a slippery sort of coating. It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites germ growth, tooth decay and gum troubles. For health's sake and for beauty, you must remove it.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Today, in place of using an old-type dentifrice, get the film-removing paste called Pepsodent which dental authorities now so widely urge. You'll find, to your own surprise, that your teeth gleam like jewels, that your gums take on a healthy, coral tint—your smile gleaming and wonderfully attractive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

PEPSODENT
The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

The perfect base for powder!

Here is the secret: before applying your powder, rub in with a light touch a little Icilma, the famous anti-grease beauty cream. It brings the skin into the right condition to hold the powder perfectly. You can dance the whole evening knowing that there will be no shiny places, no patches where the powder has come off.

Icilma Cream is made by a special secret process, which no one else can imitate. It is the lightest face cream made. It takes nine times as long to make a jar of Icilma Cream as it does to make a jar of ordinary heavy face cream.

Use Icilma Cream and silk-sifted Icilma Face Powder—as delicate as the down on a butterfly's wing—and you will always look your best.

Icilma CREAM

In beautiful new jade-coloured jars.
Choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.

THE IDEAL FACE POWDER.

Soft, fine and clinging, sifted many times through screens of closely woven silk, Icilma Face Powder adheres lightly but securely to the skin under all conditions. Almost invisible, it is so fine that it gives a delicate and velvety bloom and removes all anxiety about "shininess." Made in two shades—Naturelle, which suits most complexions; and Creme, especially for Brunettes.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 4.

July	15.85
October	16.15
December	16.33
January	16.38
March	16.53
Middling Spot	15.95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York May 4

May	15.61
July	15.83
Middling Spot	15.03

NEW YORK.

New York, May 4

NEW YORK 10-30 A.M.:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	15.54
July	15.79
October	16.10

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	15.50
July	15.73
October	16.06

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M.:—

May	15.54
July	15.75

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, May 4	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	18,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	15,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 4

May	8.38	8.42
June		8.44
July	8.49	8.51
August		8.54
September		8.58
October	8.57	8.61
November		8.62
December		8.66
January	8.63	8.67
February		8.68
March	8.69	8.72
April		8.73
May		8.74
Middling Spot		8.74

SALES.

Liverpool, May 4

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000 ,,
Sales on Speculation	200 ,,
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 4

Scinde Good	6.80
Scinde Fully Good	7.05
Scinde Fine	7.25
Bengal Good	6.85
Bengal Fully Good	7.05
Bengal Fine	7.25
Oomra Good	7.25
Oomra Fully Good	7.50
Oomra Fine	7.75
Broach Good	7.25
Broach Fully Good	7.55
Broach Fine	7.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

London, May 4.

	Opening	Closing
May		15.27
June		15.40
July	15.60	15.57
August		15.60
September		15.71
October		15.80
November	16.00	15.92
December		15.96
January		15.99
February		16.00
March		16.08
April		16.07
May		16.16
Sakellaridis, F. G. F, Spot		15.85

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 4

Demand Bills	485.62

LONDON PRODUCE.

London May 4

Cottonseed, Bombay,
May/June Shipment offered. £8-15-0
Castorseed, Bombay,
May/June Shipment offered, £18-0-0
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,
May/June Shipment offered £20-5-0

LONDON SILVER.

London May 4

Silver:—Very Quiet.

Spot	25-7/8
Forward	25-13/16

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, May 5.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/39.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 132 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 128 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 139 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 29/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 124
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.26.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.95.
London—Rome Liras 93.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.50.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady—Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 5.

3 months 3 23/32 per cent.
6 months 3-25/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/4 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 2 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, May 5.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/11/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/11/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/10/3.
Soverign ready Rs. 13/1 2/6.
Soverign forward Rs. 13/10/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 59/9.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 59/9.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 59/8.

London, May 4.

Bar gold ready 84/11.
Silver ready d. 25/14.
Silver forward d. 25/13.
China sold. Quiet and steady. Very little business doing. Conditions remained unchanged.
National Bank Gold Rs. 21/13.

LONDON GOLD.

London May 4

Bar Gold Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11

LONDON METALS.

London May 4

Copper, English Best Selected,	£59-7/8
Copper, Braziers,	£71
Yellow Metal,	£65—1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£25-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£14-7/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£293-1/2

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London May 4

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta,
June, per Cwt, 16/6
July/Sept, per Cwt. 16/4-1/2
Oct./Dec. per Cwt. 16/6
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Bombay,
July/Sept. per Cwt. 16/6-1/4
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Karachi,
July/Sept. per cwt. 16/7

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 5

		Ready	Mill Terms New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	295
,,	Fine	,,	288
,,	F.G.	,,	282
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	287
,,	F.G.	,,	280/2
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	317/20
Nagpur		,,	317/20
Yeotmal		,,	312/15
Arvi		,,	312/15
Amraoti		,,	308/10
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	307/10
Mulkapur	,,	,,	300/5
Khandesh	,,	,,	300/3
Muthia	Fine	,,	295/97
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,	305/10
Purna	Average	,,	300/305
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	300
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	305/10
Burwah Sanavad			305/7

Broach Fine M.G. ,, 330-328 May
WesternsGood H G 305/10 MayJune+14
Cambodia Fine F G
Miraj/Sangli F.G. .. 330/35
Compta F.G.M.G. 340/48+34/5MayJune+30/1
Dhollera May+14June+8/9
Kadi/Viramgam May+14

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Americans N. Y.—Strong. Speculative buying. Futures 17 to 20 points higher. Spot advanced 20 points.

Local:—Declined on profit taking. Japanese sold

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Brennan and Co.'s Liverpool Friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co. cable under date 4th instant (5-35 p.m.) as follows:—

"Market looks like advancing further.
"Better news from Manchester.
"More outside public investing.
"Weather report less favourable.
"News just received further serious breaks in Levees.
"Break is reported in Levee North.
"Vicksburg, and another threatened."

Messrs. Breal and Co.'s Liverpool Friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 4th instant (11-20 a.m.) as follows:—

"General weather partly favourable planting later than usual by two weeks.
"Indicated crop about ten per cent. smaller than last year."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 4th instant as follows:—

"Weekly weather report indicates backward start.
"Prefer purchase on dips.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool Friends:—

(1) "Think floods situation discounted. Any further advance will be due to bad weather."

(2) "Weekly weather report favourable in the East except for cool nights; poor Central due to floods, too wet Arkansas and Oklahoma, cool in Texas, too dry South Texas."

Messrs. Patel Brothers Telegraphic market advices: 9-25 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall Mississipp Valley and Arkansas.

Messrs. Patel Bros.:—

New York.—May highest 15.74 (1-25 p.m.). Lowest 15.47 (11-12 a.m.), Speculative buying.

3-55 p.m.: Short covering; fresh buying. Rains have taken place Mississippi Valley. Weekly Government weather report; moderately favourable, except flooded districts.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under: "Crop outlook poor; bullish sentiment increasing. We recommend following Liverpool straddle: Buy October Sell May 1928."

Liverpool market is expected to open today about plus 01.

Messrs. A. Nordon:—

"Weekly weather report indicates backward start. Prefer purchase on dips."

Messrs.—Cotton. Tel. Inf. Service:—

"See no good reason for a decline."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool correspondents:—

(1) "Rains reported Central Belt—Continental buying.—Hesitate following advance at present."

(2) "Weekly weather report mostly favourable with the exception of flooded area."

AMERICAN.

Yesterday the New York market opened firm prices showing an advance of 14 points. During the whole day the market remained firm due to speculative buying. Market advanced to 29 points but later declined owing to Weekly Government weather report. "Moderately favourable, except Flooded district." Spot Cotton registered an improvement of 20 points.

Shorts covering:—Fresh buying. Rains in Mississippi Valley and the speculative buying shows early that the undertone of the market is strong. Looking at the sudden rise in the last, week a little reaction is possible. We strongly advise at every dips.

LOCAL.

Following the advance in New York futures, our market opened firm Broach May 316 1/2 and July 320 1/2 and declined to 311 1/2 and 316 on selling by Commission Houses and the long liquidation. A reaction is possible and we advise our reacers to buy at every break.

At Sewree opened week and increased by a rupee on local operators buying. The Japanese sold Broach and Oomra May.

MARWARI BAZAR.

Bombay, May 5.

The local market for New Broach A/May delivery opened Rs. 325. On heavy selling by Marwari merchants it closed at 4 p.m. Rs. 320. The market has absolutely no effect of rise in the American market. At 4 p.m. the quotations were as under:—

Broach A/M				
27	316	316	312 1/2	312
Broach J/A				
27	320/8	320/8	316 1/4	316 1/2
Broach A/M				
28	325	325	320	320
Oomra May	301	301	297	297
Oomra July	304	304	300	300
Oomra D/Jan	305	305	301	301
Bengal May	280	280		278
Beigal D/Jan	281	280		279

SEWRI BAZAR.

At Sewri the market opened at Rs. 320 1/2 for New Broach April/May delivery. One prominent Japanese firm sold May Broach while another Japanese firm were sellers of May Oomra. At the closing the quotations were as under:—

Broach A/M				
27	312 1/2	312 1/2	311 1/2	312
Broach J/A				
27	316 1/2	317	316	316 1/2
Broach A/M				
28	320 1/2	321 1/2	320	320 1/2
Oomra May	297	297	296	296
Oomra July	300	301	299	299 1/2
Oomra D/J	301	301 1/2	300	300
Bengal May		290		287
Bengal D/J		281		281

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 5.

Bengal D/Jan	279
Bengal May	278
Broach May	312
Broach 1928 May	320
Broach J/A.	316
Oomra D/J.	302
Oomra May	297
Oomra July	301
Southern M/June	320

Bengal	293	286	279	271
S. Punjab	290	283	276	268
Rajputana	293	286	279	271
Broach	324	320	314	
P/American	338	331	321	317
Viramgaum	331	328	323	
Dholleras	326	323	318	
Surat	367	364	359	
Navasari	382	379	374	
Oomra	303	298	292	
C/P No 1	315	310	304	
C/P No. 2	309	304	298	
Khandesh	299	294	288	
Mathiah	297	292	286	
Southerns			326	332
Bijapore			321	317
Bagalkote			336	332
Compta		352	348	344
Cambodia		380	376	372

READY COTTON SALES.

May 5.

100 L. K. Vashanjee Sankhed 321
100 Jamshed Mill Bijapur 305
100 Japan T. & Co. Nagar 300
100 Japan T. & Co. Aurangabad 300
100 Japan T. & Co. Amraoti 302
100 Japan T. & Co. Muglai 301
100 Volkart Bros. Khandesh 303
100 Volkart Bros. Sanavad 301
100 H. Rambhagat Dabhoi 321
100 K. Vishram Hansi 292
100 Ralli Bros. Barwaha 303
100 Ralli's Bros. Veraval 297
100 Bombay Co. Neemuch 285
100 P. Karshandas Bengal 293

COFFEE.

New York May 4

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot	15-5/8

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 5

In full-pressed Bales.	2 days.	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	399	3,07,491	2,87,930
Central India	743	2,72,724	3,50,356
Barsi and Nagar	413	1,86,280	2,02,469
Hyderabad-Gaorani	233	66,165	71,972
Berar	1,871	5,46,143	4,59,776
Central Provinces	527	2,23,789	2,36,826
Total Oomras	4186	16,02,592	16,09,329
Dholera	125	1,31,408	2,16,407
N.W. Provinces		54,477	1,27,677
Rajputana	415	46,692	96,143
Sind-Punjab	3	1,12,382	2,76,049
Broach	6,979	1,74,780	3,08,513
Coompta & Dharwar	1,608	71,520	68,387
Westerns-Northerns	578	32,772	48,224
Cocoanada		403	1,497
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		12,009	16,497
Persian		3,797	3,211
American		1,70,711	2,844
Egyptian and African	2,724	49,482	49,379
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51	3,947	
Total	16,618	24,62,476	28,27,304

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 21st Aprfl.

In full pressed Bales. Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	3,872	2,51,918	4,19,915
Japan & China	8,250	11,70,470	13,98,833
Coast Ports		15,819	20,771
Up-country by Rail		86,599	63,031
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		17,541	51,534
Total	12,122	15,42,347	19,54,084

LONDON RUBBER.

London May 4

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, Lb, Spot	1/7-3/4 Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb, Spot	1/7—7/8 Sellers
Pale Crepe, lb Spot	1/7-3/4 Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot	1/7—7/8 Sellers

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Market opened firm but owing to profit taking ruled ease.

We quote Bombay dying 945 Fazal 9564 Pabney 296/4.

Tata Iron and Steel remained steady.

We quote Tata Ord. 66/4. Tata Def. 2228.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd., Commission Agents.)

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	22	78	
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	4
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial	500	40	1490	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	373	12
Union	5	0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10		26	14
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	27	
Indian Cement O.	350		200	
Katni Cement O.	100		182	8
Katni Cement D.	40		660	
Punjab Cement O.	10		7	10
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	50	12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	148	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	104	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	86	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	685	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	80	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250		217	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350		240	10
Scindia Steam	15/0		17	3
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000		855	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		965	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	143	2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	102	
Surat Electricity	100		75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40		1070
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O.	1,000		585	
Tata Power P.	1,000		852	8
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			435	
Akbari	500		160	
Fort	475		250	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1030	
Indian Cotton	128	17/8	205	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	2	220	
New Berar	500	7	780	
New East India	1,000	9	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	5	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100		315	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	685	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	210	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8XD	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	33	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	7	
Indo Burma Petroleum	100		182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	650	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	130	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150		95	4
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	222	8
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.			66	4
Thacker	50		115	
Telephone	50	Nil	41	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1000	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter			5	
New India	25		24	12
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1650	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	2
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	428	12
Apollo	50		8	
Assur Virjee	100		3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	365	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	945	8
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100		70	
Bradbury	250	nil	290	
Broach Fine Counts	50		75	
Century	100	10y	416	4
Central India O.	100	16	533	12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100		40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	158	12
Crescent	100	4	280	
Curimbhoy	250		260	
David	500		250	
Kuria	100		170	
Dawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7-8		1-4	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	298	4
Edward Sasson	200	nil	137	8
Elphinstone O.	700		24	8
Emperor Edward	500		215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	956	4
Finlay	1,000		151	4
Framjee Petit	100		600	
Gokak	100	5	142	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc	100		256	4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	381	12
Jamashed O.	250		70	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		117	8
Kilachand	25		3	12
Kohinoor	500		1177	8
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5950	
Madhavrao Scindia	100		14	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100		152	8
Madras United	250	15	500	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1800	
Mathradas	100		17	8
Meyer Sassoon	100		40	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		128	12
Mysore	53	4	152	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	332	8
Osmansbhai (100)	75		60	
Pearl	250	8	611	4
Poenix	100	10	442	8
Premier	100		13	
Sassoon Cotton	100		20	
Sassoon Silk	500		630	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8500	
Simplex	100		205	
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100		32	8
Standard	500		1645	
Swadeshi	500		550	
Swan	00		161	
Tata Mill O.	5		191	4
Vishnu Cotton O.		90	2160	
Vishnu P.	500	35	660	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	915	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 5.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 79/1
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94|14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102|10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/9.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/5.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106|6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100|15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106|10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/14.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1956 Rs. 112|10.
6 per cent Bombay due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8

Forward rates. Delivery 16th May 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 79-3 1945/55 Rs. 103/6.

Tone of Market. Quiet. More Sellers.

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad			423 1
Bombay Cotton			365
Bombay Dyeing	950	451 4	945 94
Century	450	451 4	445 44
Central India			533 1
Colaba Land			161 4
Crescent			230
Edward Sassoon			137 8
Fazulbhoy	962 8	965	935 9564
Finlays			1514
Globe			364
Gokak			142 8
Indian Bleaching			256 4
Indore Malwa			38512
Kohinoor			117 8
Madhowjee			152 8
Mathuradas			7 8
Meyer Sassoon			90
Mysore			13 8
New Great			347 8
Pearl	615	615 608 12	61 4
Pabany			26 4
Phoenix			42 8
Simplex			25
Swadeshi			50
Swan Mills			16 4
Tata Mills			DI 4
Govt. paper 3 /2 per cent.			7912
Govt. Paper 5 per cent			96 6

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

Bombay, May 5.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach Gin Cotton rates of the bazar. (B. T.) Dated 5th May 1927.

July/A. April/May.
Opening 322 11/0 Rs. 318/0
319 12/15 316 Sett. rate.
317 1/30 314 Rs.
319 2/45 316
316 4/0 314
316 5/15 317
Last 316 8/15 316
Last 7.0

TO-DAY'S.

Highest rate J/A. 322/0 Lowest rate Ja. Rs. 318/0 315/8

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

"Ranpura" with mails of April 21 due at 6 a.m.

ublic lecture by Dewan Chaman Lal, "The Student's Duty to their Country" Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French ige, Chowpatty, 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. B. Horniman presiding.

da Lajpat Rai's lecture at Marwadi yalaya, 6-30 p.m. Mr. M. R. Jayaker iding.

ting to give send-off to Messrs. Giri and Sethi, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

ting under the auspices of Madrasi Union, to give send-oy to Mr. Giri, Krishna Building Quadrangle, Parel, 8-30 p.m., Mr. P. Joseph presiding.

vaji Celebration by Girgaum Congress Committee: 6/30 p.m. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Vir Vamanrao Joshi, Mr. B. G. Horniman and others will speak at Congress House.

tan by Mr. Bhave of Harnai, 9 p.m. at Congress House.

SATURDAY, May 7.

SATURDAY, May 7.

"Rawalpindi" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

ivaji Celebrations: Physical culture feats by Sarvajanik Hindu Vyayam Shala, 6 p.m.

actment of an incident in Shivaji's life by Saraswat Girls, 8 p.m., Congress House.

adit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar's Kirtan with Prof. Deodhar and Mr. Patwardhan, 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 8.

ivaji Celebrations: Cosmopolitan dinner at Congress House, 7 p.m.

OMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (the 8th instant) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Seiyo Maru" left Kobe for Bombay on the 2nd instant and is due to arrive here on or about the 30th inst.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Macedonia" arrived London on Thursday, the 5th instant.

RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Gramophone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 metres.

G.I.P. RLY. WORKMEN'S UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union the monthly general meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. in Jivaraj Nasey's Wadi, Matunga, when all are cordially invited to attend.

SARASWAT BRAHMIN SAMAJ.

In aid of Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Fund, the Ranghodhechhu Natya Samaj will stage their play "Sanshaya Kallol" in the Ripon Thatre, Grant Road, to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. Tickets of all classes will be issued to ladies at half rates.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, M.B.B.S., on "Malaria" to-day (Friday) at Pataras Chawl, Dharmasji Mills, (near Forus Road Junction,) at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

PRESENTATION TO SIR DORAB TATA.

The Directors of the concerns under the Agency of Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, intend to make a presentation of a casket to Sir Dorabji Tata, the Chairman of Tata Sons, Ltd. today (Friday) at 12-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Bombay House, Fort.

SHIVAJI CELEBRATIONS.

TODAY'S PROGRAMME.

Place:—Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

7 to 10-30 a.m. and 4 to 6-30 p.m. Sports.

7 to 8-30 p.m. Lecture on Shivaji by Mr. Bhaskar Rao Jadhav.

9 to 11 p.m. Bhajan by Arya Samajists.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S PROGRAMME.

The programme for to-day is as under:—

Time: 3-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.

Place: Vanita Vishram Hall.

Prayer, Welcome songs, Drill, Playing of Beena, Scenes from "Shaha Shivaji," Halad-Kunku, President's speech, Vande Mataram.

MARATHA-AIKYECHHU SABHA.

This Association begins its celebration of the Tercentenary to-day (Friday) in the open compound of Madhaorao Rokda Free School at 6 p.m., when Mr. K. A. Keluskar, the biographer of Shivaji Maharaja will address the meeting under the chairmanship of Rao Saheb R. V. Wandekar, J.P., which will be followed by athletic sports, singing of ballads and bhajan.

AT MATUNGA.

In the compound of Seth Velji Lakhamsi Sowbhagyavati Girjabai Heble will lecture to-day (Friday) on the "Work of Mathoshri Jijabai for the establishment of Swaraj" and Haladikunkum. For ladies only.

AT MAHRATTA HIGH SCHOOL.

5-30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Garbha (a dance for girls).

6 p.m. to 7 p.m. Dr. N. D. Savarkar and Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar will lecture on Shivaji Maharaj.

COSMOPOLITAN DINNER.

A cosmopolitan dinner under the auspices of the [illegible] District Congress Committee will be held at the Congress House at 7 p.m. on Sunday, the 8th instant. Annas five per head will be charged. Coupons can be had at the Congress Committee's Office, Congress House, Girgaum.

EXPAND BUSINESS ACTIVITEIS

ASSERT POLITICAL RIGHTS

MR. BIRLA'S REPLY TO ADDRESS.

A public address was presented to Mr. Ghanshyamdas Birla, M.L.A., Employers' delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Thursday on behalf of the Mawari Chamber of Commerce and other commercial associations of the city. The address was read by Mr. Beniprasad Dalmia, the President of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. Among those present were Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, and others.

HIS FEARLESS ACTIVITIES.

The address highly praised his fearless activities during the recent Hindu-Muslim riots at Calcutta and his work in the last sessions of the Legislative Assembly. Further his business success, his admirable work in training the youths of the country in advanced industrial and business management, in helping the organisation of not only the commercial public of Calcutta where Mr. Birla had recently founded the Indian Chamber of Commerce, but also of the mercantile community of whole country were referred to in very eulogising terms.

"LEADER OF PROGRESSIVE YOUTHS"

Mention was then made of Mr. Birla's princely donations to the Benares Hindu University, Swaraj movement and other progressive public activities and institutions. Proceeding the address read: "When we think of your great enthusiasm and self-confidence, your wonderful energy, ability and strict adherence to your principles our respect and affection for you is immensely enhanced. Your strength of character and your spirit of purest self-sacrifice are a beacon light to the youth of the community. It would be no exaggeration to call you the leader of the progressive youths of the Marwadi community. That you should have achieved and accomplised so much and in so many fields is a matter of unique pride for us."

In the end the Address wished Mr. Birla a safe voyage, complete success in his mission and happy return home.

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal and others supported the presentation of the address to Mr. Birla and endorsed the sentiments expressed in the address.

NO FAVOUR FROM GOVT.

Mr. Birla thanked those present for the honour done to him. He narrated the history of the struggle of Indian business for securing an Indian to represent their interests at the International Labour Conference and said that his selection as a delegate was in no way a favour from the Government. On the contrary the Government who had been forced to appoint an India had done him an injustice in not giving him an adviser as was usual.

Mr. Birla then dwelt at length on the business conditions in India and said that Indian traders should assert their political rights and expand their business activities in other countries of the world.

ESTABLISH INDUSTRIAL HOMES.

Lala Lajpat Rai who was requested to speak, said that though he was a Labourite he had fought hard for the selection of an Indian as the representative of Indian Employers instead of an European. He would support all measures accelerating the interests of Indian Industrialists in preference to those of the foreigners in spite of his being a Labourite because the interests of labour were amalgamated in the interests and advancement of Indian industries. He exhorted the Indian employers to cease to be the second middle men and to expand their industrial activities. He wished the Indian businessmen learnt mechanics in foreign countries and established industrial houses throughout India.

The function then came to an end amidst loud cries of Bande Mataram.

DONATIONS.

The following donations have been announced by the Tercentenary Committee:—

His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda Rs. 500.

Sardar Chandroji Rao Angre of Gwalior Rs. 1,000 "for Military Instructions for the Hindus."

H. H. The Maharaja of Dewas (Junior) Rs. 500.

SEND OFF TO MR. GIRI

Under the auspices of the Madrasi Union, a public meeting will be held in the Krishna Building Quadrangle, Parel, at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Friday) to give a send-off to Mr. V. V. Giri, Indian Labour Delegate to the International Labour Conference. Mr. Pothan Joseph will preside.

SEND-OFF TO MESSRS GIRI AND SETHI

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, a meeting of the members of the Affiliated Unions will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to give a hearty send-off and wish 'bon voyage' to Messrs. V. V. Giri and G. Sethi, Indian Workers' Delegate, and Adviser, respectively, to the forthcoming International Labour Conference, Geneva.

DEATH OF SIR BEZONJI MEHTA

MANAGER OF EMPRESS MILL

Sir Bezonji Dadabhoy Mehta aged 87 died at Nagpur on Thursday at 4-25 a.m.

As a boy of about 12 or 13, he was recommended by his teacher Mr. A. F. Moos to Mr. Dossabhoy Framji Karaka who was Manager of the "Bombay Times." Mr. Karaka appointed him on a salary of Rs. 7 per mensem, and his business was to write addresses. About 1856 he joined the G.I.P. Rly. at the Byculla Station as a ticket issuer on Rs. 12 per mensem. He soon rose to Rs. 16 and was then transferred to Poona in the Goods Department. Being a very clever young man, and as they needed a good hand at Bori Bunder in the Goods Department he was tranferred again, and although the pay of the post was Rs. 125 they only gave him Rs. 100, because he was very young. He was next Station Master at Chalisgaon. He came back to Bombay but left the G.I.P. to join Messrs. Cooper and Fulcher who were doing contract work for the G.I.P. There he rose to Rs. 300. That firm failed

LATE SIR BEZONJI DADABHOY MEHTA, KT.

and the G.I.P. sent for him again and made him Goods Agent starting on Rs. 250. His pay was soon increased to Rs. 300. He was the first Indian in that position. He continued there till the year 1876.

Mr. J. N. Tata started the Empress Mills at Nagpur about that time and asked his friend Mr. Darashaw R. Chichgur to find him a capable assistant and one who was thoroughly honest. Mr. Chichgur recommended Mr. Bezonjee, but informed Mr. Tata that he knew nothing about the Mill line. That was no disqualification in Mr. Tata's estimation. Mr. Bezonjee applied for a year's leave and went to Nagpur also on a salary of about Rs. 300. What he did there, and the success he attained is well-known to all. The Empress Mill is to-day regarded as one of the best Cotton Mills in India and its success is almost exclusively due to Sir Bezonjee.

Although Sir Bazonjee was a self-taught man, he acquired a good command over English. He kept in close touch with happenings in India and in the Empire. He was regarded as the strong silent man whose views were so sound that he was invariably consulted by the authorities in the Central Provinces on all important matters.

In 1919 he retired from active service in the Mill, owing to his advanced age (he was 80 at the time) and his weak eyes, though he continued to be the adviser of the Mill on all important affairs. His son Mr. Sorabji was then entrusted with the work of managing the huge concern and he has been acquitting himself creditably and he got his C.I.E. in 1920. At the time of the plague epidemic and the famine outbreak he did yeomen service of the poor suffering humanity, and also helped Government considerably.

He was the recipient of a Khan Bahadurship years ago and was knighted on the visit of his Majesty the King Emperor in 1912. He was dubbed a knight by His Majesty in his Railway Saloon on the occasion of his visit to Nagpur.

C WARD BYE-ELECTION

MR. JAGJIWAN UJHAMSEY GETS HIGHEST NUMBER OF VOTES.

The result of the bye-election for a seat in the Bombay Municipal Corporation in C Ward caused by the death of Mr. Gulabchand Deochand Jhaveri was announced on Thursday afternoon by the Returning Officer in the Bombay Municipality.

As anticipated Mr. Jagjiwan Ujamsey topped the poll, and will be declared duly elected by the Municipal Commissioner.

The following is the result of the contest:

Names	Votes.
(1) Mr. Jagjiwan Ujamsey	2462
(2) Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas Morarji	1405
(3) Mr. Motilal N. Dalal	866
(4) Mr. Narotam Jhaverchand ..	9
(5) Mr. Poonachand Gulabchand	3

PYDHONIE BLRGLARY CASE

SIX SUSPECTS ARRESTED

The authorities at the Pydhownie Police Station have succeded in arresting six men, all Mahomedans, who are alleged to have been implicated in the burglary which took place at Pydhownie on the 5th April last, in which cash and ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 11,233 were abstracted from the house of one Miriambi in broad daylight during the absence of Miriambi from her home on the day in question. As further arrests have been made and property to be yet recovered, His Worship, Mr. Khairaz, 2nd Presidency Magistrate, remanded the accused into police custody on the application of the police officer in charge of the case.

A comminique has been issued that all tenders of sterling received on the 4th of May have been rejected. Tenders for £300,000 will be received on the 11th May on the same conditions as previously announced.—A.P.

SACRED DUTY OF MUSLIMS

EDUCATION OF THEIR CHILDREN.

MIRZA ALI M. KHAN'S ADDRESS.

The opening of the Urdu Teachers' Conference was held on Wednesday at Sandhurst Road in the Hall of the H. H. the Aga Khan's Islamia School Mr. Mirza Ali Mehmed Khan presiding. There were present about 500 teachers and about 100 gentlemen of the outside public.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Chairman of the schools committee in opening the conference narrated the circumstances which led to such an arrangement. He exhorted every teacher present to be alert and to do his best in spreading education in their own community which is far behind other Communities.

MUSLIMS' SACRED DUTY.

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan in the course of his presidential address said:—

I feel that as a Muslim it is my duty, almost a religious duty, to give to my own people the benefit of such ability as I may be possesssed of. The struggle for existence is growning harder every day. It is our bounden duty to see that our children are properly fitted by educatio to meet the struggle for life and successfully pass through it. Acquiring knowledge has been under the sayings of our Prophet a sacred duty of the Musalmans.

SEND CHILREN TO SCHOOLS.

It is by neglecting the religious injunctions that the Muslims have fallen into this abyss of misery to-day. May I take advantage of my psition here to-day to tell my Muslim brethren that it is their bounden duty to see that their children are educated for without education they cannot even know God May. I remind my Muslim brethren that the Corporation have deliberately adopted the policy to make primary education free and compulsory. I would tell the Muslims to send heir children to school of their own accord and if in spite of appeals they fail to do so, the only alternative will be to compel them to send their children to school by making primary education compulsory throughout this City.

WHAT CHILDREN SHOULD BE TAUGHT.

Having said so much, the next point is what should be the nature of instruction imparted to our little children while they are at school?

My answer is that the words of the Koran should be the first words which pass the lips of the litte children as these words first passed the lips of our Prophet in ute. To a Muslm the Koran is a guide in his daily life and a companion in the grave.

TEACHER'S DUTIES.

After referring to the teaching profession which he characterised as the "noblest profession in the world." Mr. Khan concluded:

"It is the duty of every teacher to realise his responsibility and do his utmost to discharge it faithfully, zealously and conscientiously. I was pained to hear that sufficient interest is not being taken by the teachers, at any rate in the Infant classes, and there is stagnation of work there. It is the bounden duty of each teacher to do his best. If he is not inclined to do so I would advise him to resign and not to make the young child a victim of his inefficienty or carelessness.

The next thing is for the teacher to impart instruction in a manner as to make it attractive to the child. Above all it is the duty of the teacher to see that the moral fibre is strengthened and made strong. Childhood is an impressionable period. Nothing succeeds with a child like love and sympathy. I would therefore, say love your work and love the children who are entrusted to your care. I wish this Conference every success."

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May 5.
Previous Closing Rate	15.85
To-day's Opening Rate	15.73
Difference	—.12
To-day's. Closisg Rate	15.70
Difference	—.15

LIVERPOOL.

	May 5.
Previous Closing Rate	8.51
To-day's Opening Rate	8.46
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	8.48
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, May 5.
Silver Ready	26-0-0
Difference	0-2-0 higher
Silver Forward	25-15-0
Difference	0-2-0 higher

Tone of Market:—Steady.

SCANDALOUS SYSTEM OF WATER SUPPLY

CORPORATION AND VAITARANA SCHEME.

COMMISSIONER WARNS CITY FATHERS.

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday much heat was generated on the question of increasing water supply to the city. The Water Committee recommended the preparation of plans and estimates for the Vaitaran River scheme at a cost of Rs. 75,000. The Municipal Commissioner gave a warning that to cope with the future exigencies it was necessary to prepare themselves beforehand otherwise they would be condemned by public opinion and their negligence would be tantamount to a criminal folly. Mr. Arbuthnot consider the scheme unnecessary and particularly the recommendation of the Water Committee for the appointment of Mr. Stonebridge as Consulting Engineer and advised the house to appoint their own engineer if at all they wished to have the scheme in view of the sad experience in the past in connection with the Kasheli Bridge. The amendment of Mr. Arbuthnot was agreed to. The scheme proposed by the committee was to divert a portion of the monsoon flow of the Vaitaran River into the Tansa Catchment Area. This the Committee thought would remove all serious danger of the supply falling below 90 million gallons a day, which is the present normal supply.

Consideration was then given to the report of Water Committee regarding the Preparation of plans and estimates for the Vaitarana scheme for increasing the water supply in the city. The report of the committee has already been published in these columns, which is a very lengthy one.

Mr. H. J. Davis moved adoption of the report and said:—

The proposal now before you is to give you the acts upon which to form an opinion and if the survey and report is as complete, convincing and comprehensive as Major Tulloch's report in 1872 you will have spent Rs. 75,000 wisely. We have no such report now. Hitherto we have followed a lead given us 55 years ago and now all we ask the Corporation to do is to sanction this proposal so that a future Corporation shall have all the possible facts before them before they commit the city to a crore or two of rupees for an increased water supply and to safeguard our present supply, which at present is important, should we have a poor monsoon. To do this it is suggested that we tap the Vaitarana River to the North-East of Tansa as a feeder of Bombay's largest lake.

The total cost of a survey and the compilation of facts and figures is estimated at Rs. 75,000. The value to the city of such a survey and report would be immense and if done now would probably save the city many lakhs of rupees when the necessity arises for such a scheme. In other words it would be prudent and wise to cause the suggested survey to be made now.

Mr. W. H. Neilson seconded the proposition.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot opposed the proposition and said no such scheme was referred to in the report placed before the Corporation. The original estimate, he said, was only Rs. 30,000 which was raised by Mr. Stonebridge to Rs. 40,000 and the Water Supply Committee gave their final figures to Rs. 75,000. Then the appointment of Mr. Stonebridge, Mr. Arbuthnot said, as Consulting Engineer was extremely unworkable as he thought the survey should be carried out by their existing staff and not by a Consulting Engineer. He therefore moved an amendment that the report be recorded and the Water Supply Committee be requested to scrutinise the scheme in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. P. J. Murzban seconded the amendment and characterised the system of water supply as a scandal and shame that the Corporation were obliged to spend so much money. The Chhapania famine had gone and he did not think it would ever come again to cause scarcity of water in the city.

DR. VORA'S WARNING.

Dr. J. V. Vora moved another amendment that the report be recorded. Dr. Vora said they did not know how much money would cost them for the acquisition of land, survey and the construction of the work. The Commissioner, he said, was under the magic influence of special engineers and the Corporation was under the magic influence of the Commissioner. He warned the House however to think twice before taking a leap in the dark.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram seconded the amendment and said the House had enough of schemes and they were fed up with schemes.

COMMISSIONER'S APPREHENSION.

The Commissioner said some people might think that the Chhapania had come and gone for ever, but those who had studied the history of the past seventy years would bear him out how unwise it was to think so and not to make provision for the future.

He reminded the House that if they did not take measures now for the increased supply of water at the vrst year of scarcity, public opinion would be so strong that they would have to fly and catch some man in a hurry to provide estimates about which he had no personal knowledge and who would charge the Corporation about Rs. 2 lakhs. The action of the Corporation would take at that time would be hurried and expensive. He concluded by giving a warning "that it would be a criminal folly of this Corporation not to take action well beforehand."

At this stage closure was moved and Dr. Vora's amendment being put to the vote was declared carried by show of hands. A poll was demanded and 26 voted for the amendment and 26 against it. The President gave his casting vote against the amendment and it was thrown out. The amendment of Mr. Arbuthnot was then carried by a large majority as a substantive proposition.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

Dr. R. M. Mistry then moved;—

That the Corporation resolution No. 7481 dated the 14th October 1926, requesting the Commissioner to place before the Drainage Committee plans and estimates for the disposal of the sewage of the Northern portion of the Island at Love Grove and also the annual recurring cost of the two schemes, be rescinded.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar seconded the proposition.

NO MORE EXPERT OPINION.

Dr. J. N. Choksey opposed the proposition and said it would be better to get the estimates and decided the question from a common sense point of view. The Corporation should not be led away by expert opinion as they knew the result of depending upon experts in connection with the Sukkur Barrage Scheme.

The Municipal Commissioner suggested to refer the matter to the Drainage Committee with a view to ascertain whether the details already prepared were adequate for the Corporation to form their opinion one way or the other.

The proposed drainage scheme would cost them over Rs. one crore and the preparation of details would involve an expenditure of at least Rs. one lakh and a half.

CONSIDERATION POSTPONED.

Dr. Mistry agreed to modify his proposition according to the suggestion of the Commissioner.

Mr. G. T. Janai moved an amendment that the consideration of the question be postponed till the end of May agenda.

The amendment of Mr. Janai was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, May 5.

Geneva.—United Provinces Chamber of Commerce has cabled to the President, International Economic Conference expressing dissatisfaction with the composition of the Indian delegation on the ground that they will be unable to represent the Indian view-point.

Sir N.N. Wadia has cabled to Cawnpore requesting the Chamber of Commerce to telegraph their considered views on the world economic situation.—Reuter.

RANGOON, May 5.

The Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce cabled to the International Economic Conference, Geneva protesting against the action of the Government of India in selecting inadequate and unsatisfactory personnel to represent India at the forthcoming international economic conferences and strongly supporting the representation made by the Bombay Indian Merchants Chamber, in this behalf, on 21st April.—A.P.

LONDON, May 5.

Batavia.—The activities of the Chinese samarinda in East Borneo which are believed to be due to the influence of Kuomintang led the police to carry out domiciliary searches in the Chinese quarter. The police seized documents and arrested two leaders whom the crowds tried to release. The police opened fire killing ten. Further 25, including natives, were wounded.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 5.

Washington.—The State department has advised the British Government, to-day, that the United States regards the correspondence between Mr. Mellon and Mr. Hibben President of Princeton University, on war debts, as a purely domestic discussion, and does not desire to emerge in any formal diplomatic exchanges regarding them.—Reuter.

ALLAHABAD, May 5.

At the Allahabad High Court arguments in the Lakhna Raj succession case have been concluded. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru submitted that under the Hindu law the estate of the deceased should pass to one capable of performing the religious duties. The plaintiff being heir at law was entitled to succeed on attaining majority. Their Lordships reserved judgment.—A.P.

LONDON, May 5.

The Marconi tests of beam system to South Africa which have been proceeding hitherto have not been completed, but three days' experiments are officially described as "extraordinarily satisfactory." Changed wave-length is meeting all requirements. Immediately the South African service is handed over to the Post Office the test will be started of the beam system to India, thus completing a Dominion-wide scheme.

Cape Town.—The flag question is again burning issue.

LONDON, May 45.

The flag Committees, in leading English-speaking centries, have repudiated the design submitted to the Flag Conference between the Governments, the flag Commission, and the representives of various flag Vigilance committees consisting of St. Georges Cross on the green field quartered. At the same time, the committees refuse to accept the flag excluding the Union Jack.

Consequently, it is generally felt that the Conference would be futile. The adjourned Conference will reassemble on 10th May.

The "Cape Argus" learns authoritatively that Government will introduce the Flag Bill in Parliament next week.—Reuter.

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LEADING AERATED WATER MACHINERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
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(4) Pumps.
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(7) Electrical Stores.
(8) X Ray Stores.
(9) Disinfectors.
(10) Hydraulic Accumulator.
(11) Saddlery.
(12) Leather.
(13) Army Clothing of all description.
And several other things.
Enquiries specifying requirements will receive special attention.

The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY MAY 6, 1927.

THE ONLY COURSE.

Difficulties, an American writer says, are meant to rouse and not to discourage. In the present political atmosphere in this country many a seasoned soldier in the cause of Indian freedom sees, unfortunately, no hope of better days, no possibility of working towards the goal with that courage and confidence which marked the national movement in the hey-day of Non-co-operation. There are political workers to-day who are so thoroughly saturated with a pessimistic outlook that they only see the difficulties in the path and are discouraged by them instead of being roused by them to stronger and more concerted action. To all such dispirited and exhausted persons the robust faith which characterised the Congress President's utterances at Poona should prove a beacon of hope and confident endeavour. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar did not indulge merely in the familiar advice to keep up our spirits which is latterly being showered upon us from public platforms by speakers who, immediately after they have given it, dilate on communal differences and difficulties. He subjected the present political situation to a searching analysis in the lecture with which he inaugurated the "Vasanta-Vyakhana-Mala"—the Spring-time Lecture Series at Poona and came as a result of his analysis to the optimistic conclusion that he believed in bringing about that feeling of "perfect nationalism" again, the nationalism which marked the days of the Non-co-operation movement by "deliberate processes."

It is the duty of every citizen of India to help the Congress President in putting into operation again the "deliberate process" of thinking on right lines for political and communal unity. The masses will readily fall in with the idea of developing such unity if only the leaders will cease quarrelling amongst themselves, will give up their personal piques and prejudices and will look upon the problem of winning India Swaraj in a large-minded and truly catholic manner. It is deplorable that men who had a reputation, in 1921, and the glorious days of communal amity which followed immediately after, for being above communal prejudice are now looked upon as the very bulwarks of communalism. It is tragic to observe that they who should have, by word and deed, made a strenuous attempt to ride over the storm of communal passions are submerged in it. To them Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's urgent appeal to become as of old leaders of both communities instead of remaining the henchmen of particular ones, applies with peculiar force and appropriateness. It is leaders of this type whom India needs sadly at present, leaders who can secure the confidence of all the communities. Then alone can we confidently take up the fight against those who deny India the elementary right of freedom because then alone can we under the direction of leaders who command universal confidence create that "national feeling" on a nation-wide scale, to which as Mr. Iyengar shrewdly pointed out, was due the success of the Non-co-operation programme.

But this national feeling which lies at present sorely suppressed, but which is ready to assert itself with vigour cannot be brought into action unless we have deliberately and consciously learnt to distinguish between the proper spheres of communal and national activity. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has rendered a distinct service to the country by his emphasis on the fact that the communal movement is legitimate only so far as the philanthropic aspect of its work is concerned. But it is futile, it is suicidal for the progress of true nationalism to suppose that communalism is the "high-road to nationalism". On the contrary the treacherous doctrine, which has appealed latterly even to leaders who ought to know better, that being good communalists first they may develop into equally good nationalists afterwards, can only result in pulling down the fabric of national solidarity and in making this country an easier prey to the machinations of the Third Party. It is only by the deliberate process of looking beyond communalism to the higher and wider vision of what is good for India as a whole, it is only by assimilating more deeply the doctrine of "live and let live" so that all can live a life of real freedom that India can hope to win self-Government. The road of self-Government can be traversed and progress made on it only by intelligent and intimate co-operation between the various Indian communities, each of them conscious that it has to depend upon the others for the general political and economic advance of the country.

THE BLOT ON THE ESCUTCHEON.

The disturbances which took place at Baroda and Surat and involved, in the latter city, the loss of some lives by firing, should make every Indian patriot hang his head in shame. It is a blot on our national escutcheon that we cannot celeberate any festival without marring the spirit of the occasion by the shedding of innocent blood. The Ter-centenary of the birthday of a great National Hero like Shivaji was an occasion which should have been availed of to cement the bond between Hindus and Muslims by the emphasis on the things that unite them and the relegation to temporary oblivion of the less numerous and important things that divide them. The incidents at Baroda and Surat should serve as a fresh stimulus to the genuine efforts that are being made by patriotic and thoughtful persons among both communities to bring about once and for all a definite, amicable and enduring settlement of questions of music before mosque and cow-slaughter. It is a grim irony that more Indian lives have been lost over the foolish and petty quarrels about music before mosques and cow-slaughter than for the freedom of the country. For our part we think the only solution of the present impasse will be for Hindus to tolerate the slaughter of cows by Muslims and for the latter to tolerate the playing of music before mosques. If once this spirit of toleration inspires both the communities we have no doubt a time will soon come when neither will Hindus seek to assert what they consider their right to play music before mosques nor will Muslims seek to assert what they consider their right to sacrifice cows in an open manner. For, they will both realise that it is as objectionable from every sane point of view to disturb any group of men in their devotions as it is to offend the susceptibilities of others by killing an animal that is held sacred by them. In this connection we welcome the suggestion which the "Khilafat" has made to Muslim Ulema to give a right lead to their co-religionists on the question of music before mosques. Our contemporary appeals to them to address themselves to this task in a spirit of independence and impartiality and cites as an happy example the "Fatwa" of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad which led to an amicable settlement of differences between Hindus and Muslims in Nagpur. As the "Khilafat" very pertinently points out, the Jamiat-ul-Ulema of Delhi and responsible Ulema of Deoband, Barailley and Lucknow have been significantly silent on this point and have left the country to the mercies of self-seeking men who are neither capable of realising their responsibility nor truly worthy of being called "Aalim"—with the result that in the name of Islam and religion many things are being advocated and done which are most improper. Our contemporary, therefore, calls upon responsible Ulema openly to declare if there is any injunction in the Quoran or the Tradations of the Prophet prohibiting music before mosques. A declaration from responsible Ulema will considerably clarify the atmosphere. If there is no injunction prohibiting music before mosques, the problem will soon be solved. If there is an injunction, the differences between the two communities on the two questions of music and sacrifice can be adjusted on the principle of give and take. However that may be, the time has come when leaders of both communities should steadfastly pursue the path of peace and place national interests above communal interests by acting upon the excellent principle propounded by Maulana Mahamed Ali in his Cocanada speech when he said that "the best method of settling inter-communal quarrels is neither to advocate the cause of your community, as in my time I have often done, nor even to pose as an arbitrator with an open and a judicious mind, but to earn the abuse of your own community."

AN INSULT TO THE TARIFF BOARD.

It is gratifying that Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas has lost no time in tackling the grave issues raised by the deliberate refusal of the Manager of the Swedish Manufacturers Combine to disclose the figures of cost of manufacturing matches in India, before the Tariff Board even in camera. The action of the Manager was generally criticised by the press and the public last month, not only because it questioned the moral authority of the Board but also because it practically nullified the whole purpose of its inquiry as it was particularly asked by Government to recommend the ways of protecting the indigenous industry against its foreign competitors. And the if the Swedish concern, which is undoubtedly the most formidable competitor of the local industry is to be permitted to be silent about the vital question of the costs of production, it is evident that the report of the Board can only be imperfect, based as it would be on the most serious misapprehensions about the true facts of the case. Sir Purshottamdas has, therefore, rightly tabled very searching questions for the next session of the Legislative Assembly and has particularly inquired what action Government propose to take against this foreign combine. May we hope that Government will take the proper hint even before the Simla session is held and will give a suitable warning to the Swedish Combine so that it may see the wisdom of answering the queries of the Tariff Board on all pertinent ponts before necessary legislative action is taken in the matter?

OPEN LETTER.

TO—MAULANA HAJI SHAUKAT ALI SAHEB.

Maulana Saheb,

I had not intended to address you, at least quite so early, in this series; but your effusion on the Shivaji Tercentenary has forced attention in many quarters that would otherwise have not bothered themselves with an exploded bubble like yourself. Now, however, that I have taken up the pen to address Your Reverence, you must not mind, like a good sportsman that you are reputed to be, if I rake up all the old counts that are not nowadays commonly spoken against yourself. I shall take another occasion to address that more pious, if less diplomatic, brother of yours, Maulana Mahomed Ali Saheb, and present to him a separate bill,—I shall not call it, of indictment,—for a distinct account on his own score; but there are points on which it would be impossible to separate the Ali Brothers; and you will, I trust, hold me excused if in the present letter matters are brought in, in which you are as much concerned as your brother.

I have already intimated to you the occasion of this representation. Do you think, Maulana Saheb, that your special article in "The Chronicle" of Sunday last on Shivaji Maharaj was in the best of tastes,—was in accordance with the best traditions of sportsmanship even of the Aligarh brand? I am, I confess, no great admirer of the last of the Great Mughals; but if you and your friends of the Aligarh group were to make up a celebration in honour of the tercentenary of Aurungzebe's accession thirty years hence; and if I were invited to make a special contribution on that occasion in some nationalist organ of the day, I can assure you I would not think it quite in harmony with the occasion to trot out all the frauds and chicanc and fanaticism and treachery of that unconscious destroyer of Indian unity. It may be that I might refuse the invitation, being conscious of my inability to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about Aurungzebe, and at the same time to say something in the praise and glory of that "Jallad-ul-Shahenshahet-i-Hind". But if I did accept the commission of such an incongruous, invidious nature, I should feel it a point of mere decency not to hurt gratuitously the feelings of you and your brethren, by abusing the hospitality of a Muslim or nationalist organ on such a unique occasion.

You profess to admire Shivaji, of course in your own highly special style, which cannot possibly be imitated by ordinary mortals. Was it quite unavoidable for the display of that admiration, may I ask, to drag in the last speech of Dr. Moonje at the Hindu Mahasabha sessions? I am not dealing with the merits of that effusion for the moment, though I can assure you I mean to take notice of that as well, and at a very early date, too. But the merits of the speech apart, I fail to see the slightest relevancy of that speech and its effects on the Aligarh hypersensitives on the tercentenary of the great Hindu hero. We have very few heroes, Maulana Saheb,—much too few to give us that dose of inspiration stirring our youth and our manhood to the very roots of our being, which a nation in the throes of a new birth must have. Is it necessary, is it right, is it patriotic to exnde one's communal bias on occasions of such rare national importance? For, Shivaji Maharaj must be claimed to be a national hero, if only because his whole life teaches an unforgettable lesson of how to resist alien oppression. And Aurungzebe had no business in the Deccan, no call to subvert the wise statesmanship of Akbar in perfect toleration and absolute equality between all classes of the Empire's subjects,—any more than the British have in India to-day to repress and oppress both you and me and the millions of our countrymen. Shivaji taught his fellows, and his life will ever teach all oppressed peoples, how to rebel, how to struggle manfully against oppression. Must the occasion of a centenary of such a hero be seized and be made the peg on which to hang a sermon to his erring(?) co-religionist three hundred years later? I leave Your Reverence and your sportsman ship to answer.

But that is not all, Maulana Saheb. Did you not feel every day this sentiment of intolerant fanaticism you would never have been guilty of this shocking bad taste, to put it at no higher value. Was it not your irrepressible desire to propagate the "Faith" which prompted you and your more sanctimonious brother to utter, even at Mecca, the prayer to God Almighty that Mahatma Gandhi should be touched by Grace Divine, as sold in the firm of the Ali Brothers unlimited and be one of the elect? Or was it a mere window-dressing, a mere claptrap to rook in the more gullible and the less tolerant,—I use the term because I cannot find another exactly to suit, though I am conscious the word toleration cannot truthfully be even breathed within a league of such staunch Muslims as the great Ali Brothers,—of your co-religionists? Or, again, is it merely one of those rank libels which mar the fair fame of the spotless brethren that ascribes to them both a zeal, out-Heroding, Herod or shall I say more appropriately and sonorously, out Aurungzebing Aurungzebe? Have you heard, Maulana Saheb, the popular song,—popular at least amongst the grateful Hindus,—whose refrain says:—"Jo Na Hot Shivaji, To Sunnat Hot Sab ki"? I can easily understand a fanatical Muslim's chagrin at the incontestable truth of this unerring expression of popular instinct; but I confess I had thought you to be a greater nationalist, a bigger man, —(not only a bigger brother), a truer patriot than this—small enough to select for an irrelevant effusion on of all occasions the tercentenary of the only Hindu hero in the last three hundred years. Shivaji's is the one name which can make the Hindu in any part of the continent hold up his head against the renegades from among their own fold that, becoming Muslims, were and are naturally more zealous for the propagation of the "faith" than the truest Muslim born and bred, like Akbar or Sher Shah or Babur and Humayun and a host of other kingly persons that adorn the pages of Indian history. I need hardly amplify the analogy to touch the boastful Alamgir himself, a child of parents one of whom was at least three parts Hindu and only the last fourth Muhammadan.

It grieves me, believe me, Maulana Saheb, to have to write to you in this strain; for, strange as it may seem, I had my illusions. I always used to think you were great in mind, as in body; you had a soul above the trifles of party-mongering and place-hunting; you had visions of an India reborn, in which the great Ikbal's immortal lines on toleration would have been an accomplished fact:—"Maazhab Nahi Shikhata Apasmen / Bair Kurna". When first I heard of your agitation for the restoration of the Khilafat—an agitation utterly uncalled for as would have been evident to any one who had read the history of Mughal and Pathan India, and as must be clear to anyone familiar with contemporary European politics and political forces at work,—I thought you had taken up that slogan simply to cement the nascent unity between the Hindus and the Muslims, whose brotherhood must be symbolised by some overt act of international dimensions. But I was mistaken; for, the Khilafat to men of intense fanaticism was nothing but a pretext for rousing the worst sentiments of fanaticism amongst a most fanatical community. When I first learnt of your,—or was it your brother's—exclamation at the Calcutta Congress years ago when the Morley-Minto reforms were in the air, and the principle of communal representation was opposed even by such people as Sir Ali Imam, "God, we have been sold," I thought you were fighting for equal rights. But I was mistaken; for Jinnah and even Abdur Rahim have not a tithe of your tenacious fanaticism when it comes to questions of religious fervour. When I first heard of your difference with the Mahatma on the Hindu-Muslim riot in Kohat, I thought you had adopted the only honourable course, when it came to a difference with your chosen leader. Must I add here as well that I was mistaken even in this? I hope not, I pray not. For, you have still in you the making of a national hero. (And please understand, I do not use this word lightly). Despite all that has happened, I still believe you have a generous soul, a noble ambition, a fiery personality, that is needed, even more badly than a placid Mahatma, who is lost in the insoluble puzzle of "To be or not to be". I cannot believe you would fail your country at the crisis, if only once you could make up your mind to place everything else, without reservation of any sort or kind, in the second place and the country alone in the first. You are pleased to think, Maulana Saheb, that it is a mark of your piety, of your sound orthodoxy, of your true religiosity that you should interrupt all proceedings however solemn, however important, the moment the cry for the 'Assur' prayer goes up, and go through all the poses,—forgive the expression, it means nothing more than it says,—of the Numaz,—in full assembly. I can easily believe in the sincerity of the act, despite appearances; but I can also appreciate the full advertising significance of the ritual, even though the performer never intended it to have any advertising value. But may I put it to you that God,—if there is one—cannot be displeased if we love the image of His very self, and banish all thought of twisting and "improving" His handiwork in the mistaken zeal for one's birth-creed. Your birth-creed it is not your birth-right to impose on all who have the misfortune not to be born in it, whether by persuasion, or persecution. And a country of three hundred odd millions of humanity cannot but have God's special Grace. If I am a sinner, you must be a saint, and so what is debit for me might be credit for you, the aggregate national account being a credit balance so that in the struggle for national regeneration we need not despair. But how can we avoid national despair if stalwarts like you would think of the community before the country, of an unknown quantity before a known responsibility? Ponder over this, dear Big Brother mine, and believe me to be always yours, even though I sign myself,

DIEU ET MON DROIT.

Notes of the Day.

Cat Out of the Bag.

The declaration by Mr. Rose, a Lab M. P. of independent views, in his spe against the Trade Union Bill of the Baldw Government that the prospect of a gene strike was now "not only dead damned" exposes the hollowness of claim of the Tories that a measure like one they have dared to introduce w imperatively necessary owing to dread possibility of one section of community coercing the other and mak the safety of the State and the existence law and order impossible. But the Labo Party will stultify itself if it yields on t hard won principle of the right to strike. anger against the measure will be all t greater when it finds Mr. Baldwin blunt declaring that the measure was necessa because the miners were obtainin political power. The fact is th the Tories are taking an unfair and a mi chievous advantage of the large majorit they possess in the present Parliament cripple for ever the power of organise Labour for political combination and the full implication of the Bill is not only to reduce organised Labou in Britain to political impotence but to de troy its economic solidarity and make Br tain safe for Big Business.

Tweedledum And Tweedledee.

"The Statesman's" Colombo correspondent understands that Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P. who was Colonial Secretary in the first La bour Government England had, is appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission to consider the revision of the Constitution of Ceylon But the people of Ceylon will do well not to read in the appointmet a happy augury for the possible bestowal of real self-government upon them. Mr. Thomas is a distinguished Labour leader, but he is also well-known Labour Imperialist, a politician whose views about the White man's burden and his self-imposed mission are in whole hearted harmony with those of his Tory successor in office, Mr. Amery. In selecting Mr. Thomas as Chairman of the Ceylon Reform Commission, Mr. Baldwin may have made a "beau geste" to please that section of Parliamentary Labour whom he hopes to placate, but the good people of Ceylon need not have false hopes because of the selection.

India's Ambition.

Dewan Bahadur Rangacharlar should prove a valuable ambassador for the promotion of closer understanding between the country and Australia in worthy succession to the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri and another South Indian of distinction, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, if if he has opportunities for an extended stay in Australia to inform the country about India's real political objective. At the Canberra celebrations, the Dewan Bahadur declared this objective as the ambition to become "a self-governing unit in the Empire combine of nations." It is an explanation couched in accurate and, tactful phraseology and the Government of India should send Dewan Bahadur Rangacharlar just a little further afield to New Zealand and persuade the anti-Asiatics in New Zealand of the folly of their agitation which their nearest cousins are so sensible in their treatment of the Indians in their midst.

A Nefarious Attempt.

The "Englishman" is as usual out for mischief. This time it has come out with a ponderous plea for saddling India with a share of the nearly seven millions that are to be sunk at Singapore so that some jingoist Britishers may exploit the resources of the Far East with greater ease and safety. Our Calcutta contemporary in the course of a long-winded article dwells with great glee on the fat contribution of the rulers of the four federated Malay States and the recent offer of £1,000,000 by New Zealand while it does not fail to castigate Canada and South Africa for "the lethargy" displayed by them "in the most important issue of naval defence." Let us however, assure this high priest of Imperialism that these two countries as well as Australia know their own interests far better than any outsider and India if she errs in this matter errs in very good company indeed. It is however, particularly interesting to note that while the naval programme of Australia has been alluded to with seeming appreciation, the Calcutta paper has not a word to say about the new Royal Indian Navy which is sought to be maintained at India's expense under the direct control of the naval authorities. But it chooses to wax eloquent over the untold benefits the Singapore base would confer on India. We are however, sure the Indian Legislature will not listen to this siren voice and pay a pice towards the expenses of this costly adventure.

Same Story.

Wherever Imperialism is at work, and people of one race are busy exploiting those of another race by holding them in political subjugation and deriving economic profit ffom them, for the under-dogs, whether it is the India of the British or the Indo-China of the French, it is the same story of moral, economic and political disaster. We talk in India of Royal Commissions of inquiry and of Indianisation. In Indo-China, the Nationalists who want freedom for their country talk of "commissions of evacuation," and not of inquiry. They demand the replacement by indigenous agency of French officials. In a striking manifesto issued by the Nationalist Party in Indo-China which is published in their official organ at Paris, "L'Ame Annamite," they demand a Commission of Evacuation whose articles of reference should be to consider the 'military evacuation' of the country its 'administrative evacuation' and its 'economic evacuation' by France. The salaries of French officials, they complain, consume seven-eighths of the annual budget of Indo-China, and the French monopoly of opium and alcohol is bitterly resented by the indigenous population.

ANGRY SCENE IN COMMONS

HEATED DEBATE ON TRADE UNION BILL.

BALDWIN AFRAID OF MINERS' POLITICAL POWER.

LABOURITE ACCUSATIONS AGAINST PREMIER.

MR. BECKETT M. P. SUSPENDED FOR 5 DAYS.

LONDON, May 4.

The fact tat Sir John Simon and Mr. Baldwin were to speak to-day stimulated interest in th debate on the Trade Union Bill in the House of Commons. It was Sir J. Simo who during the General Strike first declared that the General Strike was illgal. The House was quiet to-day when e resumed the debate mentioning he did not entirely agree with some of his Liberal friends regarding the Bill. Ironical opposition cheers greeted his regret that the Labourites ere not prepared to try to amend the Bill. He added that the House should direct its attention to the method and th language in which the Government expresed certain praiseworthy intentions in th Bill. He would have preferred one clase bill declaring illegal any combinatio of workere or employers to coerce Parliment or the Government.

"URIAH HEEP"

A storm of cheering count cheering and Labourite taunts for insnce "Uriah Heep" greeted Mr. Baldwin who argued that Government had authory to amend the existing Trade Union La because in consequence of the latter the power to-day was getting into the hands o the so-called 'minority movement'. This was challenged by the Labourites. Mr Baldwin replied to withdraw whereupo the Labours shouted "so much for our honesty." The Ministerialists who we placid to the interruptions during Sir D. Hogg's speech on the 2nd were no resentful at the interruptions of Mr. Baldwin's speech. There was an angry scene when they demanded the latest interrupter to be named. The Speaker finally quieted the tumult and named Mr. Beckett who had accused Mr. Baldwin of telling lies. The division was taken and Mr. Beckett was suspended for five days. Mr. Beckett withdrew remarking that he would go and tell the country.

Mr. Baldwin who had previously refused to name the Unions in which the minority ruled in response to further Labourite pressure in quieter atmosphere, mentioned the Miners' Federation. (Loud Ministerial cheers).

MANDATE FOR BILL.

Mr. Baldwin concluded without further incident. He said that the Government's mandate for the bill was the events of the last year. His view was that at the time of the general strike, extremists got their way. Many leaders did not desire to enter into it, but did so in order to keep a united front. But apparent unity at the top was followed by fissures in the foundation of the whole edifice. (Conservative cheers.)

Government was not trying to split the movement which was splitting itself. He was pressed, but declined to pass the bill during or immediately after the general strike; because although it would have been easy then to force the legislation though the chances were that it would have been extremely vindictive. He believed, the more the bill became known in the country the more it would be supported. (Labourite cries: "Wait till the general election"). Mr. Baldwin retorted: We shall meet you on this issue at election with confidence. (Prolonged cheers and counter-cheers.)

The debate was adjourned after the Speaker had rebuked the attitude of the Labourites towards Mr Spener, also their frivolous behaviour.—Reuter.

TRADE UNION BILL

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL'S CONDEMNATION

Sir Herbert Samuel spoke in mail week on the Baldwin Government's Trade Unions Bill, which he condemned.

He said: There was a saying: "Force is no remedy." It was a good saying. Sending the leaders of trade unions to prison for two years would merely bring into posts of leadership men who would rejoice in martyrdom. The better way was by common-sense discussion and experience and, if cause should occur, by vigorous counteraction such as the nation took a year ago. The less one dwelt with great political actions by means of the policeman, the fine, and the prison, the better it would be for the nation. For many generations the policy of coercion brought disaster to Ireland. The Conservatives tried to persuade us that the movement in Ireland was an artificial movement. It needed long years of bitter experience to teach them that they were wrong and that it sprang from a passion for liberty innate in the Irish people. Liberals always had known that. (Applause).

"I have a fear," Sir Herbert continued, "that the same spirit of Toryism may, if it is carried too far, bring our industrial world into turmoil. The Government seem to be paying too much attention to the ideas of elderly gentlemen in London clubs who say, 'If I had my way, sir, I would put some of those agitators against a wall and have them shot.' There is no cobination," Sir Herbert said, more dangerous in politics than the iron hand and the feather head." The trade unions had made many mistakes, but on the whole they had rendered good service to the people. "I believe Liberalism will stand by them," Sir Herbert said, 'therefore I deplore the introduction of the Bill at the very moment when it is essential that every effort should be made to stimulate the spirit of goodwill between the two great parties to industry. If further legislation is needed to suppress violence and intimidation no one should object to that."

If he were in the House he would oppose the second reading, but if the bill should go farther he would, he said, "use my best efforts to ensure that the bill should treat equally combinations of employers as well as combinations of men—(applause),—and I think in any case that is sure to be done—and second, to see whether the clauses could be remoulded to remove old abuses without creating new ones."

EMPLOYERS' DUTY TO WORKERS.

MR. GIRI ON GENEVA CONFERENCE.

Mr V. V. Giri, the Indian Labour delegate to the forthcoming International Labour Conference, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning 'en route' to Geneva. Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. Giri said in regard to the Trade Union movement in this country:—

TRADE UNIONS IN INDIA.

The organisation of the Trade Union Congress in India is still in its first stage, but it is a matter for gratification that the movement has been making steady and rapid progress. The primary object of the workers' organisation and movement is the achievement or the worker has economic emancipation, that is, he must make himself assured of a living wage and resonably good accomodation. He should further insist on the employees as well as the Government safeguarding his interests by the introduction of sickness insurance, unemployment benefit, maternity benefit for women, and other similar welfare benefits.

DUTY OF THE EMPLOYERS.

The duty of the Capitalists is to look to the interests of the workers. Nothing can be achieved by the worker unless there are strong organisations to back up his demands. The sooner this fact is realised, the better for all concerned. A highly and well organised Trades Union will be an asset to the Capitalists themselves, as they will be enabled to know the real and reasonable grievances of the generality of their employees, the workers. The Capitalists and the Government, in my view, should understand, that it is safer for them to give help to the organisers of these unions, really and effectively to build them on a sound basis and then officially recognise them.

TRADE UNION LEGISLATION.

The Trade Union Congress in this country should take advantage of the Trade Union Legislation that is coming into operation on June first, however defective it may be. This will be a step in the right direction and by registration under this Act the movement will receive an impetus towards progress and further growth.

PROBLEMS BEFORE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

Asked as to what important matters will be discussed in the forthcoming International Labour Conference, this representative of Indian Labour said:

The forthcoming International Labour Conference of the League of Nations at Geneva is, in a way, very important from the Labour point of view for the reason that the subjects for discussion are the minimum wage, the freedom of associations, and sickness insurance for the workers. It is possible that the Conference will arrive at some definite decisions in these matters.

But, interrupted our representative, how will these decisions, if they be favourable to the workers, be enforced in the respective countries? Is there any obligation, legal or otherwise, which will force the hands of the Capitalists or the Governments, Imperialist or otherwise, to enforce these decisions in the interests of the poor workers?

Mr. Giri replied that there was no obligation on the part of those who employ Labour to carry out whatever recommendations of conventions that might be made or established by the International Conference. The Conference itself had no power to enforce its own recommendations or conventions, except that it could protest against the defaulting Governments and countries. But, he continued: "It is expected that the Government of India would accept the draft recommendations or conventions that might be arrived at in Geneva, and introduce legislation on those lines which would be a great benefit to the workers. In view of the fact that three such vital questions pertaining to Labour are coming up for consideration at the Geneva Conference, the Government should have selected and deputed three advisers, instead of only one, as decided by the All-India Trade Union Congress."

ESTABLISHMENT OF WAGES BOARD.

Mr. Giri wants Wages Determining Boards to be established to enquire into and decide upon the minimum wages to the vaions industries and to see that these recommendations are properly acted upon.

When our representative informed Mr. Giri about the grave misunderstanding created among certain Labourites on the rather sudden calling off of the B.N.R. strike, he was pained to have to see such misapprehension and misunderstandings about it. He had explained the whole question in a recent speech, a copy of which he intends to send to the press as soon as it is received.

In this connection it will not be out of place to remind the public of Mr. Giri's political antecedents. While a student in Ireland from 1913 to 1916, Mr. Giri was drawn into the thick of the Irish political movement. On his return to India he found the Home Rule movement in full swing, and, as might be expected from his career in Ireland, he plunged into the movement for India's freedom.

As soon as the Satyagraha movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Giri joined the movement, and was in the front ranks of the Non-co-operation movement, having withdrawn from the Bar for about four years. He suffered imprisonment in 1921. Mr. V. V. Giri is but a young man of barely 32 years.

REJECTION OF TENDERS.

PUBLIC DISCONTENT INTENSIFIED.

WANTED MORE INFORMATION FROM GOVERNMENT

CALCUTTA, May 5.

In spite of the return of two crores borrowed by the Imperial Bank from the Government against inland trade bills and the contraction of three crores against *ad hoc* securities, both of which were effected last week, there was a general expectation that the bank rate would be reduced this week. Though seven percent continues as the official rate, the statement of the Imperial Bank for the week ended April 29th may be taken as the harbinger of an early reduction. Public deposits are down by only Rs. 93 lakhs, notwithstanding heavy contraction of currency.

There has been considerable dimunition under the investments, loans and cash credits, which are less by 25 lakhs, 12 lakhs and 16 lakhs respectively. Trade demand has gone down by only 76 lakhs and the cash percentage is 18.552 as against 19.99 in the previous week.

Owing to the continuance of the present bank rate, coupled with the rejection of all tenders received for sterling yesterday, there has been a somewhat brisker demand for money, call money being quoted at five per cent with good takers.

It is felt that the rejection of tenders for the second time has intensified public discontent and that it would be more satisfacory if the Government were to issue a mori informtaive communique giving particulars of the amounts of tenders received and the rates. There is also a large volume of opinion in favour of inviting tenders for forward positions, which, it is considered, will evoke more favourable response than did the offer for cash.—A. P.

PANIC IN INDIA

INDIAN CHAMBER DISAPROVE GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE

CALCUTTA, May 5.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce has submitted its views to the Secretary, Finance Department in connection with the action taken by the Government of India in deflating currency by 3 crores of rupees by the cancellation of *ad hoc* rupee securities in the paper currency reserve. The Chamber states that the continuance of Government interference with the money market is creating a sort of panic in Indian minds as to what the real intentions of Goverment are in the matter. Such panic is strongly engendered in view of the continuous exhaustion of gold resources in the paper currency reserve. No explanation has been forthcoming from Government about the inevitability of frittering away gold resources.

The latest action of cancelling ad hoc rupee securities to the extent of 3 crores of rupees for the purpose of contracting currency and thereby maintaining the 18 pence value of the rupee serves to aggrevate the position. The Chamber urges on Government the desirability of explaining to the people their future programme in regard to (a) the maintenance of the gold value of the rupee (b) the building up of gold reserves in the paper currency department and (c) remittances to the Secretary of State in a way which will not prove to be either (a) injurious to the economic condition of the country or (b) subject to mnaipulation by Government or (c) detrimental to

(Continued on page 9.)

SHIVAJI---ONE OF THE GREATEST INDIANS.

LESSON FROM HIS ILLUSTRIOUS LIFE.

HIS SPIRIT NOT DEAD, HIS MISSION LIVES

BE TRUE TO HEROES AND TRADITIONS, SAYS LALA LAJPAT RAI.

MORE TERCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

Thursday was the third day of the Shree Shivaji Tercentenary Week, and the citizens of Bombay celebrated it with great eclat and ceremony. Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a large mass meeting was held at the Congress House, Mr. B. G. Kher presiding in the temporary absence of Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

A GREAT MAN OF DESTINY.

Captain Dadachanji who was then called upon to speak, said that Shree Shivaji was a great man of destiny. He was a great man not only of Maharashtra or India but of the whole of mankind. Great Shivaji sacrificed his self for the good of humanity. He was a great revolutionary who inspired 'twenty four' crores of Hindus with feeling of patriotism. His was a spirit that refused to be dominated by others. He taught the Hindus not to be afraid of the Moghul power, however dominant it appeared to be. What was Shivaji's inspiration? It was to free India from alien domination and from fanaticism.

HIS FOLLOWERS.

Shivaji's followers were as loyal to him as he was loyal to his great cause. They did not say that they would go to the Assembly or the Councils of the Moghuls and sell their self-respect for a few paltry jobs. They followed him through thick and thin. Shivaji organised his countrymen to win Swaraj and he did win it inspite of the odds that stared him in the face. In only 36 years he achieved more than what had been achieved in five centuries by 24 crores of Hindus.

GREATER THAN NAPOLEAN.

In the opinion of the speaker, Shivaji was even greater than Napolean and Caesar. Napoleans and Caesars had got their propagandists but Shivaji had none. Napolean had to lead only two crores and a half of his countrymen, Caesar had to guide a few lakhs of Greeks, but Shivaji had to take with him 24 crores of Hindus of India.

"Have the spirit of Shivaji", concluded Captain Dadachanji "have no fear in your heart. There is no Empire on Earth, which is unbreakable. Take to discipline and militarism and then rest assured that nothing shall stand between you and Swaraj." (cheers).

At this stage of the proceedings Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. M. R. Jayakar arrived at the meeting place. The huge audience that was all the time patiently waiting for Lala Lajpatrai, was almost mad with joy. Amidst deafening cheers, the citizens of Bombay welcomed in their midst, the "Lion of the Punjab."

Mr. B. G. Kher vacated the presidential chair and requested Mr. M. R. Jayakar to accept it.

A PLEASANT ACCIDENT.

In a very humorous speech, Mr. M. R. Jayakar said that it was indeed, a pleasant accident that Lala Lajpatrai happened to be amongst them. Continuing he told the audience that Lala Lajpatrai was in a bad state of health. It was simply cruelty to ask him to speak long. Besides neither Lalaji nor the speaker knew that they had to speak on that occasion. It was all a comedy of errors. In his opinion if there was any single man entitled to speak on Shivaji, it was Mr. Lajpatrai. No doubt Lalaji was closely connected with the Hindu Mahasabha, but it was surely no disqualification to understand Shivaji.

Mr. Jayakar then requested Lalaji to address the gathering for a few minutes.

GREATEST INDIAN.

On his rising to speak, Lalaji was the recipient of the warmest ovation. Again and again a loud applause came from the huge gathering. He spoke only for ten minutes as his delicate health could not stand a longer strain. The fiery eloquence for which he is noted, was really at its height in his short but stirring speech. For a space of ten minutes he kept the audience literally enthralled.

Lalaji in the course of his speech said:

"I believe Shivaji to be one of the greatest Indians born in India. Even to-day we can learn many lessons from his life. That illustrious life has many a valuable lesson for us in our present struggle. I assure you that even if Shivaji was living to-day in our midst, he could not have won Swaraj by the same methods. The first great lesson that his life teaches us is that politics does not understand a short cut. It is a most complicated affair. Always the methods are to be adjusted to the changes in life. I have tried to understand and digest the life of Shivaji. I have written his life in my vernacular. Although the times and methods are not the same to-day, we can deduce the principles of living from the great life that Shivaji lived".

"NEVER LOST HIS WITS."

Continuing Lalaji said: "Even when faced by unsurmountable difficulties, even when mercilessly harassed by his enemies, Sree Shivaji never lost his wits. He never lost hope and never lost heart. He believed in the righteousness of his cause.

(Continued on page 9.)

DAYS OF INDIA'S FREEDOM NEARING.

CAWNPORE, May 5.

"The Pratap" publishes a letter from Raja Mahindra Pratap, in which the Raja says: "I am confident the days of India's freedom are drawing near. God himself is working for it. It is our sacred duty to co-operate with that divine power with all our best resources and strength to attain independence, happiness and peace for 33 crores of Indians. The Rajah observes that Indians should not depend on outside help to achieve their liberation. They should stand on their own legs and work on the strength of their own resources.—Free Press.

COUNTY CRICKET SCORES.

SANDHAM'S CENTURY

LONDON, May 4.

Following were the closing scores in the County Cricket Matches that began to-day:—

Notts versus Essex at Nottingham:—Essex 253, S. Staples four for 50. Notts 55 for two.

Kent versus Worcestershire at Folkestone:—Worcester 236, Higgins 65, Freeman five for 93, Kentfll 138 for fifuor, J. Bryan 57.

Oxford University versus Lancashire at Oxford:—Oxford 244, Newman 92 and R. Tyldesley five for 36, Lancashire 54 for one.

Cambridge University versus Yorkshire at Cambridge:—Yorkshire 382, Oldroyd 14, Leyland 54, Rhodes 73, Allom seven for 98.

Surrey versus M.C.C. at Lords:—Surrey 326, Sandham 109, Hobbs 61, Haig four for 67.—Reuter.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

APPOINTMENT OF LORDS

LONDON, May 4.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Cave on behalf of Lord Birkenhead moved that the following be appointed to the standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs and that the Committee shall have power to agree with the members of the Committee from the House of the Commons as regards the appointment of the Chairman. Lord Midleton, Lord Chelsmord, Lord Harris, Lord Lamington, Lord Ampthill Lord Islington, Lord Harddinge of Penhurst, Lord Southborough, Lord Clwyd, Lord Meston and Lord Olivier. The motion was agreed to without discussion.—Reuter.

MR. PATEL'S PRESENCE IN COMMON

The Hon. Mr. Patel was present at to-day's debate on the Trade Union Bill in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

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BRITISH PROTEST

UNITED STATES' MISCALCULATION.

RECEIPT OF WAR DEBTS

LONDON, May 4.

Britain has addressed to the United States Government along ntte concernin war debts consisting a full reply to the recent utterance by Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, that "after 1927 Britain will receive from her debtors substantially more than she will pay the United States". This is emphatically denied. On the contrary, it is pointed out, that, even if full dawes payments continue to be received for another sixty years hence, the present value which Britain receives from reparation and inter-allied debts would be less than payments which Britain is obliged to make to the United States at the present rates of interest and discount.

The Note emphasises that in no circumstances will Britain receive from reparations and inter-allied war debts combined more than she pays to the United States. It suggests that Mr. Mellon has miscalculated firstly because he apparently quotes total receipts of the British Empire from the dawes annuities, which, the note points out, include receipts in respect of the costs of the occupation which represent a partial reimbursement of expenditure incurred by Britain. Furthermore, the British reparation receipts must be distributed between Britain and other parts of the Empire. Secondly because he apparently includes in Britain's receipts from France sums comprising private transaction between the Bank of France and the Bank of England whence not a penny accrues to British Treasury. The Note concludes by expressing a "desire to maintain and promote friendly understanding between two great English speaking nations" but views with great misgiving the divergence of opinion and

MR. SASTRI'S APPOINTMENT.

CAUSE OF DELAY IN PUBLICATION

SIMLA, May 5.

The delay in the issue of the official announcement regarding the appointment of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri as Agent to the Governor-General in South Africa is understood to be due to reservations with which Mr. Sastri's acceptance of the post is hedged.

Secrecy is observed as to the nature of the reservations. It is, however, freely stated that Mr. Sastri has made it clear that he does not want to be out of India for any length of time, especially when the whole Indian constitution may be put into the melting pot by an early appointment of the Statutory Commission on Reforms.

If Mr. Sastri goes to South Africa, it will be, it is understood, on the understanding that he will be enabled to return to India when, in his opinion, the Indian situation demands it.—Free Press.

the estragement of the sentiment which has been growing up as regards these war obligations and trusts that the United States Government will take steps to remove the unfortunate impression created by the issue of Mr. Mellon's statement.—Reuter.

BRITISH NOTE TO AMERICA.

STRONG PRESS APPROVAL.

LONDON, May 5.

The British Note to America meets with strong approval in the press. Emphasis is laid on the friendliness of the Note and the necessity for combatting the prejudice done to Britain in Europe by Mr. Mellon's mistaken assertions.

The "Morning Post" trusts that Mr. Mellon will see fit to withdraw his erroneous statements.

"The Times" says that it is particularly regrettable that Mr. Mellon should have appeared to sacrifice to the demands of domestic polemics the scrupulous accuracy he might easily have observed with regard to Britain.—Reuter.

UNITED STATES GOVT. SURPRISED.

MELLON TO ISSUE STATEMENT.

LONDON, May 5.

Washington.—Presentation of the British Note on war debts to the United States Government has surprised the officials at Washington.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 5.

Reuter is informed that the State Department if closely studying the Note and no statement can be made regarding it till study is completed. It is expected that the State Department will issue, explanatory statement by Mr. Mellon setting forth American Government's view-point. Mr. Mellon pressed to express opinion declined to say anything at present.—Reuter.

CURFEW ORDER PROCLAIMED.

LAHORE BECOMES QUIET.

SEQUEL TO COMMUNAL FRACAS.

LAHORE, May 5.

The situation is becoming quieter. Curfew order has been proclaimed by the Magistrate and residents have been strongly advised not to leave their residences between eight in the evening and five in the morning.—A.P.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS

LAHORE, May 4.

On the return of thousands of Muslims who had accompanied the funeral procession of three Mahomedans who were killed last night, serious riots broke out again this evening. A strong contingent of British and Indian troops has been requisitioned and detachments are on guard at danger spots. Several armoured cars with machine guns are patrolling the city. Detachments of Hodson's Horse have been posted outside the city gates, while British and Indian troops are in readiness to meet emergencies.

The Hon. Sir Geoffery de Montmorency, Member-in-Charge of the Police, Mr. Cocks, Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Langley, Commissioner, Mr. Toms, Senior Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Nandlal Maichanda, Additional District Magistrate, and a number of other magistrates, are considering measures to meet the situation, at a consultation that is being held in the city Kotwali.

All stipendiary and honorary magistrates have been put on duty with the troops in different parts of the city, with orders that if rioting takes place and there is danger to life, or of arson they are, after warning rioters, to order the troops to open fire, only to stop the rioting.—A.P.

DEATHS CAUSED BY LATHI BLOWS

LAHORE, May 5.

Rioting continued till midnight in different parts of the city, after which hour it began to abate, and by 1 a.m. the situation was comparatively quieter, although stray cases of assaults still continued in the alleys and bye-lanes of the city. Mr. Ogilvie, District Magistrate, who was on leave, was recalled by an urgent wire and he arrived here at midnight and immediately proceeded to the various scenes of disturbances to control the situation. No reports of deaths were received at the city kotwali after 11 p.m. It is not possible to ascertain the exact number of casualties and deaths, but from various reports it is gathered that about ten have died, and more than fifty have been more or less seriously injured. Brickbats and lathis were freely used by rioters of all the three communities (Hindus, Sikhs and Mahomedans) but most of the deaths were caused by lathi blows and other weapons. Reports of some cases of arson were received at the Kotwali, but prompt measures were taken by the authorities and not many houses were burnt. It appears, however, that one house inside the Mochi Gate has been burnt. The riot has produced uneasiness in the minds of the law-abiding citizens.—A.P.

SEC. 144 IN LAHORE

LAHORE, May 5.

Enquiries made at the City Kotwali this morning show that the situation has been kept well in hand by the authorities and no fresh cases of deaths have been reported upto noon to-day. About eight injured persons were brought to the Kotwali in the morning, but the injuries were not very serious. The total casualities in last night's rioting, so far known, are 14 dead and about a hundred wounded. Of the latter, 49 are Hindus, 27 Sikhs, and 23 Muhammadans. Several injured persons have been admitted to the Sir Gangaram Hospital.

The dead body of a Muhammadan who died last night was taken to the burial ground this morning escorted by armed guards, accompanied by a hundred Muslims. Other dead bodies of Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs were similarly escorted on the way to the burial or cremation grounds.

All the city gates are picketted by armed military guards and eight armoured cars are stationed outside the Kotwali. This morning, almost all the shops in the city and Anarkali Bazar were closed except those of fruit and vegetable sellers) and restaurants. Very few crowds are noticed in the streets.—A. P.

CASUALTIES NUMBER 150

SIKH JATHA COMING TO LAHORE

LAHORE, May 5.

150 persons have been admitted into the Mayo Hospital as casualities from the recent riot in Lahore.

One detachment of the Punjab Light Horse has been sent to the Grand Trunk Road, it is said, to stop a jatha of Sikhs, who are reported to be coming to Lahore from Amritsar.—Free Press.

BAKR-ID IN DELHI

PRECANTIONARY MEASURES

DELHI, May 5.

With the approach of Bakr Id, the Delhi police are making vigorous efforts to prevent any breach of the peace. Yesterday the Deputy Superintendent of Police had a conference with leading citizens of Delhi and discussed with them the necessity for preserving the peace in their respective streets. Responsible citizens of each street are asked to keep in check the rowdy elements. As a further precaution, a special constabulary has been formed to help the regular police.—Free Press.

FUTURE OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

NEED FOR NATIONAL ENCOURAGEMENT.

PRESIDENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION INTERVIEWED

Mr. Shorab F. Bharucha, recently elected as President of the Bombay Architectural Association, the only Indian institution reprerenting architectural interests, interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" expressed his great admiration for and faith in Indian architecture. He is a staunch advocate of the systematic development and progress of Indian architecture. He could, he said, speak at the moment personally and shly in general terms about the important questions which occupied the close attention, of architects and those in India eager for the growing future of Indian arhitecture. He believed he could for the moment only very briefly point out some of the problems which claimed their attention. But he expected he would be able to describe these at greater length and in detail on a future occasion. He believed that the Bombay Architectural Association, as an independent body representative of Indian architectural interests could easily lead towards the evolution of the highest architectural standards and practice applicable to the present conditions and past traditions. Its affiliation with the Royal Institute of British Architects was he agreed, a supplementary facility not a substitute for the facilities and standards it must evolve as an independent body. It was not, for instance, conducting its own examination. It was dependant, if he could so suggest he said, on the Government School authorities on the one hand and the contact with the Royal Institute in London on the other. So long as the dual dependance remained the status and independence of the Association would remain undefined and unnoticed. The Association ought to have been recognised by the Government Department of Education there should have been ample scope for suggestion and practical assistance from the Association in the matter of the subject and methods of tuition current in the school. The School of Architecture had, for instance, uptil now done nothing in regard to the education and training of workers and builders of the hereditary class. There ought to be classes in Vernacular accessible to students from that class. He did not think that the function of the Association was limited to popular lectures or ineffective advice to institutions. Misconceptions even amongst the best of the intellectuals, about the trune value of architecture and of the importance of the work done by the architects still remained intact. The Association had no influence over public bodies directing large scale building activities like the P.W.D. the Improvement and Port Trusts, the Municipal and Railway Corporations. It was unrepresented. If it had been so represented, some often most glaring blunders in recent efforts at town improvement and extension would have been, he believed, avoided.

"Are you aware of any endeavour by the Royal Institute of British Architects to examine or understand the architectural conditions in this country or, to learn the methods and subjects of architectural tuition obtainable here?"

"I am not aware of any such definite or officially known endeavour. But the recent affiliation of the Association as an allied body of the Royal Institute has, I believe, provided the necessary contact. And, it is likely that the services of the Association may be utilised for the object you mention. The work of the three members who represent the Association on the joint board of examination is, I agree, a great responsibility. But I am sure we will be able to entrust it to safe and reliable hands."

"I know", Mr. Bharucha concluded, "that you regard rightly, the question of the failure of Indian architecture as one of national importance. I have, therefore, ventured to offer my personal views briefly and in general terms. I do so with the hope that they will be understood in the spirit in which they are offered. I hope also that Indian architecture will soon secure the constant and earnest attention it deserves from the nation."

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

BE NATIONAL AND UNITE

MR. IYENGAR'S ADVICE TO ALIBAG CITIZENS.

ALIBAG, May 5.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Congress, who has come to Alibag to study the movement to refuse the increased assessment, has had a busy time since his arrival here.

Addressing a public meeting, he reviewed the present political situation in the country and exhorted everybody to be national and sink all differences of caste and creed, language, community and territory at the feet of the Motherland. Mr. Iyengar congratulated the people of the taluka for the inauguration of the Civil Disobedience movement, as, he said, it was in reply to an act of injustice and tyranny of Government. He gave an account of the similar movement started by him in Tanjore, and he warned the organisers to keep the movement constitutional, legal and non-violent. He requested the ryots to stick firmly, resolutely, and unhesitatingly to the leaders through thick and thin and not to allow even the slightest of difference to touch the movement.

The Congress President thanked Maharashtra for this display of resistance and assertion of self-respect and wished them success.—Free Press.

RLY ACCIDENT NEAR SEVILLE

PRINCE OF WALES' NARROW ESCAPE.

Madrid.—Only a few minutes after the train conveying the Royal Famliy to Madrid from Seville had passed the spot, an express train carrying numerous well-known persons including the Portuguese Ambassador returning from fetes in Seville came into collision with a goods train, thirty miles west of Cordova. Two persons were killed and several injured.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George were among the visitors to Seville due to join the royal train at Cordova. Hence they were in no way involved in the accident.—Reuter.

DHALBHOOM RAJ SUCCESSION SUIT.

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION

MIDNAPORE, May 4.

It is understood that Raja Jagadish Chandra Dhabaldeo of Jamboni has won the Privy Council appeal in connection with the Dhalbhoom Raj succession suit.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

SIMLA, May 4.

It is understood that after leaving Simla the Governor of Bombay and lady Wilson will proceed to Kashmir where they will spend about a fortnight.

Mr. H. D. C. Reilly I. C. S. is appointed to act as Additional Judge, Madras High Court from 5th May or subsequent date on which he assumes charge to 19th October.

"TREASURE HOUSE OF FRAUD."

14 DIRECTORS OF U. I. I. TRUST ARRESTED.

EX-BHARATPORE JUDGE INVOLVED.

LUCKNOW, May 5.

The Directors of the United India Industrial Trust Ltd. have been arrested on a charge of starting bogus companies. Sixteen other persons have been arrested in the same connexion.

The Government through Mr. S. C. Mitra, official liquidator, has prosecuted 21 Directors and officers of the Trust for alleged conspiracy to cheat.

The sixteen other persons involved in the affair include Mr. E. A. Labanti of Lucknow, Chaudhari Ram Narain, a zemindar of Ferozepore District, Mr. Jai Lal of Jodhpur. Extradition warrants have been issued for the arrest of Kunwar Shri Krishna, Khan Sahib Syed Sajjad Hussain, a retired judge of Bharatpur.

It is alleged that the accused persons used to form bogus joint stock companies and induce people to buy shares in those concerns. They used to, it is also alleged, induce people to place deposits with them promising them high jobs in the concerns they used to manage.

The United India Industrial Trust Ltd. had a capital of two crores and it was perhaps the biggest flotation of 1921. The activities of the Trust came to an end by its compulsary liquidation by an order of the court of Judicial Commissioners of Oudh, which described it as "a treasure house of fraudulent intention."

As five of the accused have yet to arrested the case has not yet come up before the City Magistrate, Lucknow. The Trust, it is said, had organisations all over India.—Free Press.

LEAGUE'S ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

A REMARKABLE GATHERING

LONDON, May 4.

Geneva.—A most remarkable International Conference on World Economics ever convened by the League of Nations will open to-day representing forty-seven countries including the United States, Russia, Turkey and Egypt as well as members whom the League has already nominated as delegates representing the widest range of interests and comprising industrialists, merchants, economists, agriculturists, shipowners, bankers, co-operative experts, workers and employers' representatives, etc. After a general discussion on the world's economic position, the Conference will divide itself into committees for a detailed examination of various questions. The Conference is expected to continue for a month.—Reuter.

"FIRST STONE OF STRUCTURE"

LONDON, May 4.

Geneva.—The Economic Conference has opened. M. Loucheur was elected the first Vice-President. M. Theunis, President, in a speech drew the attention to economic interdependence of nations and reviewed the general economic situation of the world. He outlined the existing obstacles to a solution of the difficulties and declared, "We are laying the first stone of the structure which will serve general interests and the cause of peace. (General applause). Public galleries were fairly well filled.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN DELEGATION'S ARRIVAL.

STRONG POLICE PRECAUTIONS IN GENEVA.

LONDON, May 5.

Geneva.—The Russian delegation to the Economic Conference has arrived. Most elaborate police precautions were taken for the safety of the delegates who instead of alighting at the Central Railway station, where a large crowd had assembled to see them, determined at Bellevue three miles away and from there motored to a hotel where local authorities had engaged the whole floor for them.—Reuter.

INDIA'S ASPIRATION

MR. RANGACHARIAR AT CANBERRA

SYDNEY, May 5.

Diwan Bahadur Rangachariar, India's representative at the opening of the Federal Parliament at Canberra on May 9th said to-day that India was proud to belong to the Empire, but her aim was to become a self-governing unit in the Empire combine of nations. Mr. Rangachariar will remain several weeks studying the conditions, particularly agriculture and education.—Reuter.

INDIAN CLUBS "SNOBBISHNESS"

MR. GILLIGAN EXLAINS

RESENTMENT AT AN ALLEGATION

LONDON, May 4.

Mr. Gilligan in a letter to Reuter writes as follows:—I shall beobliged if you will give me an opportunity of expressing my regret that in an interview to the Press on my return from India I attributed snobbishness to certain clubs in India. It has been pointed out that the Club has rules by which it Committee must abide and I realise the expression was inappropriate and might appear to qualify the gratitude of my tim for the splendid welcome, hospitality ad courtesy shown to us generally. I as speaking under a sense of great resement unanimously shared by the team an quite unjustifiable allegation aimed at very prominent supporter of the gae who had done his very best to help India to see the first class English side.—Reuter.

4000 SQUARE MILES UNDER WATER.

STAGGERING LOSS OF CROPS.

LONDON, May 5.

New Orleans.—Thirtee nparishes in the north and central Louisiana including over hundred cities, towns and villges are flooded and deserted. Devastation in Northeastern Louisiana, over a stength of approximately four thousand square miles is becoming rapidly complete. The river has torn though banks in two additional places betwen Vicksburg and Natchez. A new army of refugees has startel to march, increasing nmber of homeless to quarter-million. Rice, cotton, sugar-cane and oil lands are flooded adding almost immeasurably to the staggering total loss.—Reuter.

PARISHRS TAKE TO FLIGHT.

LONDON, May 5.

New Orleans.—Although the majority of the inhabitants of the threatened parishes fled before the approach of the flood, the community of water-dwellers remains for whom the any floods hold no terror. The trappers who homes are mostly built on raised platfors on marshy banks of myriad small waterways which flood annually have [illegible]. Every family has one [illegible] which are small canoes [illegible] so-man shanty boats in which [illegible] live during the flood season. [illegible] now become the only means of [illegible] residents who will use the pirogues to [illegible] supplies.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 4.

New Orleans.—Floods now cover altogether nearly fifteen thousand square miles in Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi.—Reuter.

AN IMPERFECT WEAPON

ARBITRATION IN CHINESE AFFAIRS

LONDON, May 4.

The House of Lords to-day replying to Lord Parmoor in a discussion on the League of Nations, Lord Balfour asked how they were going to arbitrate in the Chinese question and with whom. He thought events in China had proved that universal arbitration was an imperfect weapon to preserve universal peace. We were forced to despatch a considerable force to deal with a situation in which arbitration could not have done the least good.—Reuter.

LOCATION OF RESERVE BANK

CALCUTTA CHAMBER'S SUGGESTION

CALCUTTA, May 5.

In a memorandum on the Currency Bill, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce suggest that the headquarters of the proposed reserve bank should be Calcutta, which they state, is geographically more centrally situated, and has greater possibilities of development as compared with Bombay. Failing this, it is suggested that the Bank should be established in Bombay for part of the year and in Calcutta for the remainder. It is urged that the period March to August, both months inclusive, in Bombay, would cover the busy season of western India in cotton, wheat and seeds, while the period from September to February, both months inclusive, in Calcutta, would cover the period during which the jute crop of Bengal and the rice crop of Burma is handled.—A.P.

RAO BAHADUR GHATGE PROGRESSES

BARODA, May 5.

Rao Bahadur Ghatge, the Commissioner of Police and Sardar Mujumdar, who had sustained slight injuries in the recent riot at Baroda, are progressing well. The Dewan Sahib has returned from his Dwarka tours.—Free Press.

FEES FOR MEMBERS

CORPORATION AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

RESIGNATION OF SCHOOLS COMMITTEE SECRETARY

Some interesting items are on the supplementary agenda of the Municipal Corporation this month.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya, wants the membes of the Special Committees also to be paid for their labours. He has, therefore, given notice that he would move in the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

"That the Corporatoin are of opinion that a fee of Rs. 15 should be made payable to members of the Special Committees for attending meetings of the Committees on the same basis and on the same conditions as fees are paid to members of the Standing Committee under Section 50 of the Municipal Act, asd the President be requested to approach Government for an amendment of the Municipal Act accordingly."

PEDESTRIANS' SAFETY.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas wishes to have automatic signalling in the city to avoid accidents and therefore would move:

"That with a view to reduce motor and other accidents in the City, cross lines should be made at short distances to enable pedestrians of cross roads and that in the first instance an experiment should be tried on a few main roads."

Mr. Kanji is also desirous to know something more about the resignation of the Secretary, Schools Committee, and therefore has sent the following resolution to the Municipal Corporation which he would move this month:

"That the Schools Committee be requested to report to the Corporation the full circumstances concerning the resignation of the Secretary, Schools Committee."

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram is not satisfied with the present distribution of seats in the Corporation and therefore he would move:

"That the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee be requested to consider along with the question of redistibution of seats and redistribution of wards, the question of seats reserved for Government nominees and for co-opted members."

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR CEYLON

MR. J. H. THOMAS TO BE CHAIRMAN

CALCUTTA, May 5.

"The Statesman's" Colombo corespondent states Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., railwaysen's leader will be the Chairman of the Royal Commission to consider the revision of the constitution of Ceylon.—Free Press.

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5 KILLED: 150 INJURED

CLASH BETWEEN JAIN SECTIONS.

DISPUTE OVER QUESTION OF FLAG-HOISTING.

AJMERE, May 5.

As a sequel to the dispute between the Digambari and Swetambari sections of the Jain community regarding the right of performing Dhajadand (Flag Hoisting) ceremony at the Rikhabdeo Temple, an important place of Jain pilgrimage in Udaipur State, it is reported a fracas occurred and five were killed and 150 seriously injured. Out of the injured, it is said, 15 are hovering between life and death.

A message received from Rikhabad states Digambaris were badly beaten by the Swetambaris.—Free Press.

SHIVAJI---ONE OF THE GREATEST INDIANS.

(Cotinued from page 7.)

Let us learn this inspiring lesson from his life. Let us not be daunted by difficulties. Difficulties there are and difficulties there shall always be in a good cause. But I tell you that no cause is worth winning if it is not difficult. His behaviour to those who came to him as his captives, especially women, is a shining page of Hindu history. He never used his power to humiliate the humble. I beg of you, to be sure that your victory will lie in the purity of your character. Be upright, firm, humble and pure in character."

BE TRUE TO YOUR HISTORY.

Referring to Hindu traditions, Lalaji said: "We ought to be proud of our traditions. Shivaji was victorious because he was a good Hinder. I beg you not to be carried away by absolutely baseless enthusiasm. Don't be carried away by things which may appear to be unpleasant. Be true to your history, your heroes and your traditions. Youru battle may be long and tedious but remember that victory shall be yours." (Loud and continued applause).

At this stage Messrs Lajpatrai and Javakar left the meeting place to attend some other function. Mr. B. G. Kher was again voted to the chair.

HIS MISSION LIVES.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who was next called upon to speak, said, "The name of Shivaji is such that it sends a thrill in us. It is a name to be conjured up and to be proud of. The great lesson that Shivaji's life teaches us is that we should forget our selves, our communities, and place our country before everything else. Let us not unfurl the petty banner of community but let us hold aloft one big banner of India's freedom. Shivaji is not a dead person. He cannot die so long as Aryavarta lives. He has left behind him a spirit which shall never die. His mission is surely living if only we can understand it." (cheers).

After Mavji Govindji and several other speakers had addressed the meeting, the big gathering dispersed

IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, May 5.

"Shivaji was one of the greatest men of action in the world and not merely a Mahratta hero of a Hindu champion. He followed the indispensable rule of empire over composite popuation by giving full religions tolerations. A divided India can do nothing better than study the true history of his life from original contemporary sources, as I have done." So said Professor Jadunath Sarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University addressing a crowded public meeting held in honour of the Shivaji birth-day celebration.—Free Press.

IN NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, May 5.

As part of the programme of the celebration of Sivaji's Tercentenary Mr. Awari took out Shivaji's photo and drawn swords and spears in procession through the principle streets of the city and the Civil lines. Four ladies took part in the procession carrying swords. After the procession there was a public meeting.—A. P.

IN JUBBULPORE.

JUBBULPORE, May 5.

The Tercentenary of the birthday of Shivaji was celebrated with great eclat at Jubbulpore.

A huge procession with a bust of Shivaji was carried throughout all the streets of Jubbulpore. About 3,000 people composed the procession.

A public meeting was held in the evening when speeches were made on the life of Shivaji.—Free Press.

IN YEOTMAL.

YEOTMAL, May 5.

The Tercentenary of Shivaji was observed here on Tuesday and Wednesday. The programme opened with a procession and included speeches, singing and recitation of extracts from the poems of Bhushan.

Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., delivered a vigorous speech last evening and exhorted the audience to bury their differences on communal grounds and harness their energies for the consummation of the national ideal of freedom of which Shivaji was the embodiment in person.—A. P.

MISS JAMNABAI D. RATHOD, B.A., WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED POLITICAL SECRETARY TO THE GONDAL STATE.

REJECTION OF TENDERS.

(Cotinued from page 7.)

the establishment of a gold standard without delay.

A KIND OF MAKE-BELIEFS.

INDIAN CHAMBER SURPRISED.

CALCUTTA, May 5.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce has sent the following telegram to the Finance Department, Government of India, Simla:—

Though the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta welcome the inauguration of the system of public tender in respect of sterling purchases, they are surprised at the way in which the new system is put into effect. It is reported that the entire amount of three hundred thousand pounds was tendered for at current market rate. Government have either to controvert this report or state the reasons which led them to reject offers at ruling rates. The Committee believe Government should be aware that under the present conditions of trade it futile to expect tender at higher rates than market rates. With this knowledge Government should have desisted from starting the experiment of public tender rather than inaugrate it and expect the imposible phenomenon of getting a rate in not in consonance with market conditions.

The Committee further believe Government is not really serious about the remittance of funds but wish to utilise this move as a kind make believe so that the market car gather what strength it may therefore. The Committee urege Government to give fully information communiques regarding quantity tendered and rate. The Committee are also of opinion considering that offers for cash delivery have not prove satisfactory to Government tenders may be invited for forward position also, which might prove more suitable under the existing conditions of the Exchange market." Free Press.

GOVERNOR CONFERS WITH COMMISSIONER AND I. G. P.

LAHORE, May 5.

The editor of "The Milap," a Hindu vernacular daily, has been seriously injured as a result of an assault by Muslims.

His Excellency the Governor visited the city this afternoon and had discussion about the situation with the Commissioner of Police and the Deputy Commissioner.

Afterwards His Excellency had conversation with the Inspector-General of Police.

It has been decided that, if advisable a curfew order should be proclaimed prohibiting citizens from coming out their houses after nine in the night.

This would be done, it is understood, only if the tension that continues now, does not abate.—Free Press.

IN HARDWAR.

ALLAHABAD, May 5.

The Tercentenary of Shivaji was celebrated in Rishikul, Harowar, and speeches on the life and work of Shivaji and necessity of Hindu Sangathan and other movements were delivered.—A. P.

IN BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, May 5.

Shivaji Tercentenary Day was celebrated with much enthusiam amidst demonstrations, processions and meetings, both here and Mysore. In the former place the Mysore Military Imperial Lancers took part in the celebration.—Free Press.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS

RESOLUTION BEFORE A. I. C. C.

MADRAS May 5.

Mr. G. V. Krishnaro, a member of the All-India Congress Committee, has given notice of a resolution he intends moving at the Committee in Bombay saying that in view of the political atmosphere in the country, the Committee opines that Responsive Co-operation is the only practical method to be adopted in the best interests of the country, and that a special session of the Congress should be held at Nagpur to adopt the above view and promote and propagate the same.—Free Press.

BENGAL CONGRESS QUARRELS

A SUGGESTION TO A. I. C. C.

CALCUTTA, May 4.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, held to-night, it was resolved to send a representation to the President, A. I. C. C., asking him to refer the Bengal Congress dispute to an election panel with a view to decide which of the two executive council was nominated to act as their representative.—A. P.

NEXT PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS

DR. ANSARI'S NAME SUGGESTED

The "Khilafat" daily suggests the name of Dr. M. A. Ansari as President of the Madras session of the Indian National Congress. Last year, the journal says, Dr. Ansari withdrew his name as he thought that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar had a better claim.

WORK BEFORE A. I. C. C.

RELEASE OF DETENUS THE PRIMARY CONCERN

NAGPUR, May 5.

Referring to the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee meeting in Bombay on May 16, "The Maharashtra" in a leading article, says:

The release of the Bengal detenus must enage the attention of the Committee and that subject should be given importance over the question of further instalment of reforms, or the arrival of the Royal Commission. The paper suggests that an All-India agitation, in which all political parties could take part, should be immediately started and vigorously carried on to secure freedom or the detenus.

The paper says as at present circumstanced, we are unable to revive the non-co-operation or Civil Disobedience movements. The only movement that can be undertaken and carried on effectively to bring pressure on the British Government is the boycott of British goods and the paper expects the All-India Congress Committee to initiate a movement in that behalf. Boycott of British goods is the only movement in that behalf. Boycott of British goods is the only movement wherein all political parties could join hands without any hesitation to secure the release of political detenus.—Free Press.

BENCH MAGISTRATE STONED

MUSLIM ARRESTED IN BARODA

BARODA, May 5.

The number of arrested persons in connection with the fracas that occurred in Baroda on the Shivaji Tercentenary celebration day, now number 207. A Muslim was arrested this morning by the police for throwing a stone at Mr. Zala of the Baroda Bench.—Free Press.

The District Board of Khulna, by a majority of votes, has decided to present an address of welcome to H. E. the Governor on the occasion of his visit to the town in July.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mir Maqbulkhan to act temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, vice Mr. A. W. S. Barnard on leave, pending further orders.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to the Reverend Forrest O. Conser of the American Presbyterian Mission, Sangli.

License to solemnize marriages within the territories of the Indian States in the Southern Maratha Country is granted to the Reverend Forrest O. Conser of the American Presbyterian Mission, Sangli.

Mr. Harikrishna Hariprasad Diwan to act as District Deputy Collector, Kaira, vice Mr. M. S. Jayakar.

Mr. Vali Baksh Adam Patel to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira, vice Mr. H. H. Divan.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, C.I.E., I.C.S., is granted, with effect from 5th June, 1927, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for one month.

Mr. G. S. Butterworth, acting Conservator of Forests, S. C., to act as Conservator of Forests, N. C., vice Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. C. Hiley, Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, N. D., to act as Conservator of Forests, S. C., vice Mr. G. S. Butterworth.

Mr. S. N. J. Ratnagar, Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, S. C., to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, N. D., in addition to his own duties vice Mr. A. C. Hiley.

Mr. H. C. Fernandez to act as Superintendent of Excise, Nasik Sub-division, vice Mr. N. R. Willmott on leave.

Mr. N. R. Willmott, Superintendent of Excise, Nasik Sub-division, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, leave on average pay for two months on medical certificate.

Khan Bahadur J. B. Vacha to officiate as Commissioner of Income-tax for the Bombay Presidency, with effect from the afternoon of tre 13th April, 1927.

Mr. J. B. Taylor, I.C.S., has been appointed to officiate as Controller of the Currency with effect from the 6th April 1927.

Mr. B. G. Chikerur, M.B.B.S., has been appointed as Honorary Physician at the Civil Hospital, Jalgaon, for a further period ending 30th September, 1927.

DELHI FEELS UNEASY

POLICE ON THE ALERT

DELHI, May 5.

Great uneasiness prevails in Delhi as a result of the Lahore riots news of which received privately and through the press spread like wild fire throughout Old Delhi. For the moment the possibility of its repetition in Delhi is the subject of anxious discussion in both political and commercial circles. Business houses situated in quarters where riots generally originate are adopting a policy of caution, while both Hindus and Mahomedans are anxious to prevent even a distant possibility of a riot breaking out in Delhi.

Meanwhile the police who aver that no trouble is apprehended are, however, prepared to meet any contingency. Already important streets, and bye-streets are being guarded by mounted and ordinary police. The vicinities of the Clock Tower, Fatehpuri Mosque, Qazi Hauz and other places have been ordered to be watched by special patrols, all day and night, by turns.—A.P.

PROTEST AGAINST CHANGE IN TRAM FARES

DADAR DEMANDS MUNICIPALISATION OF SERVICES

At the public meeting held at Dadar under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress, on Wednesday night, the citizens of Bombay entered an emphatic protest against the proposed alterations of Tram fares, Mr. Pothan Joseph presided. Dewan Chamanlal, Mr. B. G. Horniman and Mr. Spratt were among the speakers. The following resolutions were passed:—

"That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee, strongly condemns the Tramway Company's proposed alteration of rates of fares and disapproves of the Corporation Committee's recommendation and hereby requests the Corporation to reject it."

"Whereas the tram service is a public utility service of vital interest to the general public of this city, this meeting strongly recommends that the Corporation shoud take early steps to municipalise the service and extend it to the farthest corners of the city."

PROF. EINSTEIN'S TRIBUTE TO NEWTON

Professor Einstein, of "Relativity" fame, made the Isaac Newton bi-centenary the occasion of his first appearance before the microphone in Berlin.

His speech from the great station at Koenigswusterhausen was relayed all over Central Europe.

In a magnificent eulogy of the English discover of the law of gravitation, Einstein classed Newton among the great poets and thinkers.

Newton created a framework for all the laws that govern nature; and also he was "a great poet—whose poetry was so subtle that he had to find in mathematics a new medium for its expression. He had to create, as it were, a new language."

In spite of advances in physical science Newton's day, said Herr Einstein, everything that had been determined since was the result of the development and working out of Newton's thought and method.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Messrs. Langley and Co., in their weekly report dated 2nd May state:—

Over the week, contract values for July and October in New York have registered a small decline of 6 and 7 points respectively.

The chief feature has continued to be the situation in the Mississippi. Weather cables over the period have mostly reported fine weather which, however, has had little bearing on values owing to the uncertainty entertained regarding the actual ultimate damage as a result of the floods.

We give below recent cablet received from our Liverpool correspondent mostly relating to the present situation:—

26/4/27:—"Floods may prove real calamity. Much depends upon subsequenty weather—would buy on decline possibly considerably higher."

26/4/27:—"Weekly weaher report mostly favourable eastern belt and Tennesee—Generally west of river very unfavourable."

28/4/27:—"Floods travelling down Mississippi Valley—crest still 300 miles from New Orleans—further embarkment breaks anticipated—near future depends upon weather—further rains would cause rapid advance, expect higher eventually in any case."

28/4/27:—"Three days good weather checking advance."

29/4/27:—"Floods Irregular, no appreciable subsidence—cannot foretell decrease or increase, anything possible—actual influence ultimate yield possibly between 400,000 and 700,000 bales—balance belt weather improved—do not think material acvance on floods alone."

The following cable was received in reply to a query from us:—

30/4/27:—"Think 15 million crop would sell mostly below 8d. But first less than 15 might sell mostly over 9d.—present outlook entirely uncertain personally not bearish."

Other advices have been received to the effect that 10,000,000 acres have been affected by the flood which, in our opinion, is more than likely to be an exaggeration in view of the fact that the five Cotton States surrounding the Mississippi only comprise an area of approximately 11,000,000 acres.

While we do not in any way wish to dispute the seriousness of the situation, we would point out that the temper of a market on the appearence of some abnormal factor, is usually such as to lead to an exaggeration.

We would also point out that an advance at this stage of the season on bad weather is less likely to be maintained than if it occurred later, as there is yet sufficient time to replant or plant, as the case may be, and on any advance the tendeency will probably be to put fresh land under cotton.

The action of the market on Saturday, we consider, was extremely disappointing in face of the reappearance of rains and other unfavourable developments and would appear to indicate that present levels have about discounted the worst.

We, therefore, would not advise following the advance at present, as we think there will be more favourable opportunities for buying during the course of the next few weeks.

BOMBAY.

The technical weakness of the market is at present more than offset by the Mississippi situation and prices continue to be maintained almost solely by speculation.

Trading generally has been of an uninteresting nature as there is little fresh business in evidence. The Ready market on the whole has been rather better, both Exporters and local Mills having been moderate buyers. Buying on the former account, we think, may be attributed more to the fulfilment of previous commitments rather than to fresh business.

In view of long period of stagnancy in outside demand, any material improvement during the current month would appear very unlikely and we shall be surprised if tenders are not fairly heavy. To-date tenders against April/May Broach are singularly small amounting to only 100 bales of Broach. The absence of tenders may be explained in the lateness of staple crops and possibly the disposition on the part of holders to anticipate some revival of demand.

We, therefore, think that prices are quite high enough and that we may reasonably look for a reaction, particularly in view of the recent practically uninterrupted advance of Rs. 27/ which has had little or no backing by Trade.

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INDORE RIOT CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE

INDORE, May 4.

The Special Tribunal resumed the hearing of the Arya-Muslim riot cases to-day. Mr. V. P. Bhandarkar, Private Secretary to the Prime Minister was examined, and Mr. Bharucha cross-examined the witness.

In answer to court he said that when he reached the scene, there was fire on the roof and in right and left wings of the Subhas house. His time was occupied in sending for motors to remove many ladies in the Subhas house to safety, listening to the complaints of the rioters, removing a wounded man to hospital and in sending for cavalry to restore peace. Among the rioters the witness saw one with a gun in his hand. The mob near Subhas house told the witness that they wanted to get into the house to kill the Subha and Mr. Chatterji Superintendent C. I. D. Dr. Malawala admitted the report of the post mortem he had drawn up and signed on the body of Karimullah who died on 15th February of 3 bullet rounds. He also admitted the injury certificates signed and issued by him on the wounds on 3 other rioters.

The second case commenced after recess in which Maulvie Abdul Gani and 17 others are charged under sections 324, 149 and 109 I. P. C. Mr. Keshao Prashad, D. I. G. was examined in regard to his investigation. Witness stated that certain Mussalmans had formed a conspiracy a few months previously to attack Hindus especially Arya Samajists and had formed associations such as the Himayat-Ul-Islam, etc., under the guidance of Moulvie Abdul Gani. Mr. Keshao Prashad was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Munir Ahmed, Bar-at-Law, counsel for defence in regard to the details of his investigation of this case. The cross-examination was not over when the court rose for the day.—A. P.

RANGILA RASUL CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED

LAHORE, May 4.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Kanwar Dalip Singh pronounced judgment in the Rangila Rasul case, accepting the revision petition and acquitting the accused, Mr. Rajpal, publisher of the phamphlet in question.

The petitioner had been convicted by Mr. Phailbus, Magistrate, under section 153-A, I. P. C., and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 1,000. The conviction was maintained by Col. Nicolas, Sessions Judge, on appeal, but the sentence was reduced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine.—A. P.

BIHAR MUSLIMS TO CONSIDER DELHI PROPOSALS

PATNA, May 4.

The meeting of the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Muslim League will be held on Sunday, the 8th May at 6 p.m. in the Anjuman Islamia Hall to consider the proposals of the Delhi Conference on joint electorates. Leading Muslims of Bihar and Orissa are expected to attend.—A. P.

VICEROY'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

SIMLA, May 4.

According to present arrangements, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin will leave Simla on July 21st and will halt at Bangalore from the 25th to the 28th. They will arrive at Mysore on the 29th and stay there till August 1st, when they proceed to Ootacamund and spend a week there, departure from Ootacamund being on the 8th. A visit will be paid to the Kolar Goldfields from Mysore. The Viceroy will again leave Simla, on the 10th October and will proceed through Kulu Valley to Ferozepore, where His Excellency will open the headworks of the Sutlej Canal as well as the headworks at Ganganagar, on the 25th. The headworks serving Bikaner will be opened on the 26th and those at Islam, serving Bhawalpur, on the 28th. After these ceremonies are over, Lord and Lady Irwin will visit Sind and the Kathiawar States, and will reach Delhi on the 18th November. The Viceroy hopes to arrange a visit to Bombay in December, and will reach Calcutta towards the end of December, to spend the Christmas there, as usual.—A. P.

"THE STATESMAN" ON CURRENCY DEFLATION

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Referring to the alleged deflation of thirtynine and a half crores in 13 months from April 1926 to April 1927, the financial correspondent of "The Statesman" says that which the gross contraction was thirtynine and a half crores the amount of notes issued against silver bullion and rupees during this period increased by over eighteen crores in the result that the net contraction was only twenty crores. He adds "The inherent difficulty in India is that there are risks in the expansion of currency in an year of favourable trade conditions, because one cannot know what the nature of the following year's trade conditions would be and the corresponding amount of contraction required in such a slack year. Another difficulty is that so long as there is no central bank to maintain the credit policy which is now subject to the fiat of the Government department, it is the general tendency to accuse Government of being the author of every manner of trouble. A third complication is introduced in that there are divergent views as to the extent of contraction which could safely be effected.—A. P.

PRISON REFORM.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF BENGAL JAIL COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, May 4.

It is understood, the Bengal Jail Inquiry Committee, which was appointed in last cold weather, submitted its report and the following are the main recommendations:—

1.—More Central Jails should be established with wholetime Superintendents.

2.—Different jails should be allotted to different classes of criminals for efficient administration.

3.—Juvenile prisons should be established on Bostal system and one Bostal institute should be shortly started in Bankura.

4.—Prisoners should be given such training, as would enable them to earn their livelihood, and attempts should be made to reform the prisoners.

5.—Newspapers, games, better lighting arrangements and other amenities to be provided.

6.—Up-country warders to be replaced by Bengalle warders as being amenable to less corruption.—Free Press.

SWEDISH MATCH COMBINE AND TARIFF BOARD

SIR P. THAKURDAS' QUESTIONS

BOMBAY, May 4.

In reference to the situation created by the refusal of the Swedish Match Combine to disclose to the Tariff Board their cost of production even in camera, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas has given notice of the following questions:

(a) With reference to the examination before the Tariff Board on the 13th, 14th and 15th April last of the representative of the Swedish Match Combine in India, have Government noticed the report in the Press that the said representative refused to supply the President of the Tariff Board with any details regarding the cost of production of matches by that Combine in India even in camera?

(b) If the reply to the above be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state what action they propose to take against such a foreign combine, manufacturing in India, thus challenging a technical body set up by the Government for the purpose of enquiry into the industry?

(c) Is it a fact that the deliberate withholding of this necessary information by a responsible syndicate will be a serious handicap to the Tariff Board coming to a correct decision on the subject matter referred to them?

(d) If the reply to the above be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state if they propose to undertake any legislation to prevent a repetition of such an incident in connection with the future enquiry by the Tariff Board?—Free Press.

CALCUTTA'S EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

SUCCESSOR TO SUBHAS BOSE

CALCUTTA, May 5.

A proposal for the erection of a stadium was abandoned at yesterday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, as necessary funds were not forthcoming. At the end of the meeting, the Mayor announced that a special meeting will be held on Monday next to appoint a Chief Executive Officer in the place of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, whose term expires on the 16th instant.—Free Press.

ADDRESS TO DR. TAGORE

CHANDRANAGORE, May 5.

Doctor Rabindranath Tagore, who arrived here yesterday, was accorded an enthusiastic reception and was presented with an address of welcome by the membres of the Prabartak Sangha. In opening the new prayer hall of the Sangha, Dr. Tagore expressed great appreciation of the work of the Sangha, which he described as a great creative effort.—Free Press.

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PROBLEM OF KENYA.

FATE OF AFRICAN "NATIVES"

It is the fashion among Socialists nowadays to say that political liberty is of practically no value to the working class. We have only to imagine where we should be if we could have no hope of upsetting Mr. Baldwin's Government to know what nonsense that is. In this country, at any rate, no Socialist minority could possibly overcome anti-Socialist resistance. For us the only road to Socialism is to persuade a majority of the electorate, writes Mr. Norman Leys in the "Lansbury labour Weekly."

The chief reason they need persuading is that they are lied to, mainly by the Press. The workers are not the worst sufferers by this lying. They do not read the papers with the worst dope. There are thousand of thoroughly decent-hearted well-to-do people who, if they knew the truth about industry and if they knew how the poor live, would join our ranks. But day by day they have to read what is carefully calculated to give them a totally false set of beliefs. They are lazy, of course. If they went round the corner to see things for themselves they would soon discover how they were being lied to. But if it is easy to humbug people about things that are just round the corner, about the wages miners get and the bricks bricklayers lay, and so forth, it is far easier to humbug them about foreign and imperial affairs.

Everybody knows we were lied to during the war, and when the fighting in Ireland was going on, and nearly everybody now knows that what the Capitalist Press was printing about Russia a few years ago was deliberately invented. But people nearly always discoved too late that they have been lied to. They do not like to think how they have been humbugged. They would rather think of something nicer, and the lie factories see to it that each new lie that comes along is made obviously true by being so uattering to the vanity of its readers.

This evil is at its worst when out of the way places in the world are concerned. I have for example a speech by Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya. It contains an astonishing number of half-truths and statements which I should describe as falsehoods. I do not suggest that he is intentionally telling lies. What he did was to believe the people on whose statements he based his speech, and thus conveyed mendacities to the public. Unfortunately he did more than that. He gives us to infer that he learned things for himself during his eighteen months as Governor. He begins, too, by calling himself an innocent and ingenuous person. Only a very ingenuous person indeed would have believed the man, whoever he was, who told him that the tribes of Kenya "were almost entirely nomadic when we came to the country."

The man who told him so made no innocent mistake. He told lie. For the point of it is to explain that in a country so thinly inhabited that most people were able to wander about in it as they pleased there could be no injustice in taking large areas of it away from the native owners and giving it to the kind of person with experience gained in this country as owner of a large estate, and in compelling the original owners to sit a little closer. Then he says that "our tribes are very primitive and without organisation, except for primitive tribal war." That, of course, is not exactly true, and the statement is only put into Sir Edward's mouth because it is so nice to think with pride that we gave our law and civilisation to people who lived in anarchy; so deplorable. But it does seem strange that a Colonial Governor should be so ignorant as not to know that tribal law and orgaisation in Kenya were, before an Empire put its heel on them, as elaborate as our own, and that their law in particular was not only better obeyed than is law among us, but also that in some respects it was juster and more merciful.

Another statement in this Governor's speech is rare even in East African politics, and is really quite inexplicable. It may perhaps explain why Sir Edward felt it necessary to tell us he is very innocent. He said that "every native can earn his tax quite easily in his own Reserve." What makes that story so interesting is that a few months ago an official report, signed by Sir Edward, was published, containing a statement of policy from which the following two sentences are taken. "Steady progress cannot be secured in some areas unless every able-bodied native who shows no tendency to work is given to understand that the Government expects him to do a reasonable amount of work, either in production in his own Reserve or in labour for wages outside it. In areas where the first alternative is not within his reach, the native should be definitely encouraged to go out to labour." The first of these sentences contains a falsehood in the suggestion that there is any native tribe or class in Kenya which shows no tendency to work. The second of these two sentences clearly contradicts the statement in the Governor's speech.

How can the hearers and readers of this speech be expected to know that a man in Sir Edward's high position relied, as all such men do, on interested parties to give him facts, and these parties in effect give him such propaganda information as will support their own vested interests? His readers cannot go round the corner and find the truth out for themselves. The ghastly thing is that there are some Imperialists with high principles who know the truth about the lies which are told, and yet are silent: men who in private life would defend with indignation anyone so slandered and oppressed as these helpless Arricans are. Well may men call politics a dirty game. Are those of us Socialists who may soon have power and responsibility going to be more truthful? Our opponents expect us to be. That is encouraging. But when one thinks of what they will inherit, the mountains of half-lies and whole lies, all the deceits and dishonesties that liars and knaves have found so profitable, the task of the first Socialist Colonial Secretary in Africa seems impossible difficult. 'Lansbury's Labour Weekly."

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